The Atlanta Daily Constitution.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1875. Vol. VIII—No 60

Daily Constitution.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 24.

THE new census in New York and Massachusetts shows that the counties which depend upon agriculture are decreasing in population, and that those towns which are full of mills are rapidly increasing in population. European immigrants go directly from New York and Boston to the busy hives of industry.

THE last report of the bureau of statistics contains the figures of immigration for the last fiscal year. The arrivals in 1875 were 227,377; in 1874, 313,339—decrease, 84,962. England sent us 40,098; Ireland, 37,155; Scotland, 7,803; Germany, 47,760; Austria. 6,882; Sweden, 5,573; Norway, 6,093; France, 8,315; Italy, 3,570; Russia, 7,982; China, 16,433; Canada, 18,654; born at sea, 55.

WE have neglected to mention the improvements that the managers of the Augusta Constitutionalist are making one by one in that sheet. Its editorial departments are now varied and comprehensive, its news columns are always full and occasionally are almost a match for the best efforts of metropolitan journalism, and its wit is wit. Altogether, the Constitutionalist is doing its part to raise the reputation of Georgia journalism.

NASHVILLE is overrun with her Kentucky cousins. The fare from Louisville is only fifty cents, and "handsome young girls, sturdy young men and a fair sprinkling of old ones crowd our hotels daily," say the Nashville papers. A large lot of the ladies and gentlemen visited the capitol and the universities, says the Union and American, and doubtless learned a few points in architecture which they wouldn't have picked up in a whole life-time at Louisville.

CLINTON, Iowa, a handsome little city of about eight thousand inhabitants, on the Mississippi river, 136 miles directly west of Chicago, has a splendid system of water works, and manufactures lumber, iron, machinery, furniture, sash and doors, etc. The Herald of that place says that 10,000 pounds of machinery for the government navy yard at Pensacola, Florida, have been transported to St. Louis by steamer, thence by the Iron Mountain railroad and its connections to Mobile, Alabama, at which latter place it will be shipped by vessel across the gulf to its destination. The manufactured production is handsomely finished, and was cast without flaw or defect of any kind. It is astonishing what an amount of stuff manages to get down the Mississippi river for the use of the southern people. The flour used in Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, is made in Illinois, and finds its way there through New Orleans.—Washington Chronicle.

This is the story of southern poverty and dependence in a nutshell. Wisconsin builds our coarse wagons, Ohio and Indiana our agricultural machinery, Massachusetts makes our shoes, New York our clothing, the northwest our meat and bread. We are necessarily poor, and what is more, we deserve to be poor and dependent while we let such a state of things continue.

The Custom House.

As we stated in this morning's issue of the CONSTITUTION, the contract for excavating the dirt of the Custom house has been awarded to Mr. C. B. Howard. The work will be commenced to morrow. The contract is at 15 cents per cubic yard, work to be completed in twenty days.

A LIVELY RENCONTRE.

Ex-Judge Schley Attacked—He Sends his Assailant "to Grass."

The following telegram dated Saratoga, Thursday, the 19th, which we find in the Philadelphia Evening Telegram of the 20th inst., will be perused with great interest by our readers. It will be seen that the judge made it rather lively for his assailant:

"An exciting fracas occurred at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, on Thursday, the 19th. The parties involved were Judge Schley, of Savannah, Ga., and Jno. A. Kernochan, of Massachusetts. It seems that a short time ago, a case involving a large amount of property, in which Mr. Kernochan was interested, was decided by Judge Schley adversely to the interests of Mr. Kernochan. The decision made him very angry. His first vengeance fell upon his lawyers, who he charged had not dealt fairly by him. Meantime the judge had come north to Saratoga, and has been for several days a guest at the Grand Union hotel. Mr. Kernochan also came to Saratoga, as is now supposed, to punish the judge. About half past ten this morning, just as the band was getting ready to play, and when a large number of ladies and gentlemen were upon the piazzas and in the corridors, Judge Schley and Mr. Kernochan met each other near the doorway leading from the main office and upon the north piazza. Mr. Kernochan, who is a man about thirty-eight years old, accosted the judge in a very menacing manner, and, after a few words, struck him a heavy blow with his fist in the face, staggering him and scattering his eye-glasses over the pavement. The judge soon recovered, and struck a powerful blow back, cutting Kernochan's face, and making the blood flow. Several blows were then exchanged, the judge having the best of it, punishing his assailant pretty badly. By this time there was great excitement. Women screamed and men swore. Finally, the belligerents were separated, each as angry as a fighting schoolboy. Soon afterwards Mr. Kernochan approached the judge, and with a good deal of stern and cool politeness handed him his card, whereupon the judge said, in a most withering manner, "Keep your card, sir, I don't want your card, I can whip you any time."

"This is the present ending of the matter, what else may occur it is difficult to surmise, as Kernochan is a fiery young fellow, and has come here with blood in his eye, to do mischief."

—They tell a pretty story of a Chicago girl at Watch Hall, R. I. She is said to be about 18 years of age, and the prettiest girl at the place. For a long time a young doctor followed her about, though keeping a respectful distance. He had never been introduced. But one morning the sly miss went bathing, when the young doctor was within easily hailing distance. Young miss waded into deep water, lost her footing, turned her pretty toes up to the sun, and dug gravel with her taper fingers. Horrible! The young doctor rushed to the rescue, pulled the girl ashore, revived her, and is going to marry her. Was it maiden forethought, or innocence?

EXTRAORDINARY JUMPING.

Contest Between Western and Eastern Athletes—The New Yorkers Victorious.

[From the New York Times.]

The jumping match announced to take place between the celebrated jumpers James W. Freeman, of Chicago, and Robert H. Ryan, of this city, was decided at Hoboken, N. J., yesterday. A large crowd assembled to witness the affair. The contest was looked forward to with eager interest, and there were large sums of money invested on the result. Last Monday the men jumped three standing jumps for $200 a side, when Ryan was victorious, jumping 36 feet 4¾ inches. Freeman immediately challenged Ryan to another contest, and on Monday night a match was made. The conditions of the contest yesterday were for the men to jump one single jump, each to have six trials, for $250 a side; spring shoes barred. As soon as the two contestants came on the ground the betting commenced, Ryan's friends betting $100 to $30 that he would win. Messrs. Creighton and Mitchell were the judges, and Walter M. Maxwell was chosen referee. The ground being prepared, and the arrangements for the contest settled, the match began. Freeman won the toss and Ryan had to jump first. The crowd formed in two lines and crowded upon the contestan's, not seeming to be the least afraid of being struck by the dumb-bell of the jumpers. As Ryan stepped forward to the mark to make the first jump, $100 to $70 was offered that he would win, and the odds were readily taken by Freeman's friends. On the first trial Ryan grasped his 15 pound dumb-bells and covered 12 feet 2¼ inches. Freeman, with a graceful evolution, followed and landed over Ryan's mark, jumping 12 feet 2¾ inches. On the next trial, Ryan jumped 12 feet 4¼ inches; but when the judges announced that Freeman's was 12 feet 6¼ inches, he was loudly cheered. All eyes were intently watching Ryan when he toed the mark for the third trial; $100 to $60 was offered that Freeman would win, and there was a change in the betting. Ryan jumped 12 feet 7¾ inches, amidst the wildest cheering; but when Freeman followed and again landed over Ryan's mark, the wildest excitement prevailed among the crowd. Freeman's jump was 12 feet 9¾ inches. At Chicago, in July, 1870, Bob Way won the championship of America, by covering 12 feet 8¼ inches. This jump was the best on record up to June 1870, when Ned Searles jumped 13 feet 1 inch, in a match with Bob Way, at Birmingham, for the championship of America, and the fact of Freeman covering the above-distance created a furor. On the fourth trial Ryan jumped 12 feet 11½ inches, amid tremendous cheering. Freemen followed, and the rain began to fall. He changed his dumb-bells, using his 15 instead of his 20 pound bells. After making one or two evolutions he covered the extraordinary distance of 13 feet ¼ inch, and without making any great effort. Freemen was now made the favorite at one hundred to sixty dollars, and the odds were readily taken. On the fifth trial Ryan covered a greater distance than Freeman, jumping 13 feet ¾ inch. Freeman followed and jumped ever Ryan's mark, but slipped down, and the jump was scored against him. Then followed the final trial. Betting was still $100 to $60 on Freeman. Ryan kept quite cool and had a little the best of the contest, for Freeman had to jump first, not having beaten Ryan's last effort. Intense excitement prevailed among the crowd when Freeman stood on the mark to make the final jump. He did not keep the crowd long in suspense, and cleverly jumped 13 feet 2½ inches. Ryan's friends were now jubilant, and offered $100 to $50 that their man would win. He at once picked up his bells and jumped 13 feet 3½ inches, beating Freeman's wonderful performance one half inch, and winning the match. Freeman's friends are very much surprised at their man's defeat. Freeman belongs out west, and was brought east to defeat the best jumper in this section. He has failed, having been defeated in two contests. Freeman's friends thought since the death of Ed. Searles, of Sing Sing, N. Y.; Bob Way of Olean, and Charles A. Loomis, that a man that could cover 13 feet 2¾ inches, could beat anybody in America, but they were mistaken. Ryan is a wonderful jumper, and his friends claim that he can beat the best jump on record—made by Searles, at Utica, 13 feet 5¾ inches.

Fashion Notes.

Long side forms in the back are seen on most French dresses.

Folding fans continue *de regueur*. The usual shape is the semi-circle.

The sash of the silk of the dress, or that used in combination, is the rule.

Ruches for the throat are now made very full, of muslin, crepe, lisse, or tulle.

Side-plaitings for trimming skirts of dresses are not made so full as they were formerly.

Skirts of French dresses are made longer in front and on the sides than formerly, concealing the foot entirely.

Lace grenadine and all the thin, clinging materials will be worn later than usual this year.

The round mantalets, made in lace, and tied at the back, are much more stylish and elegant than the lace sacques.

Thread and pique buttons are used on dresses of the thinner fabrics; for cambric, batiste, and prints pearl buttons are used.

Basques are as long waisted as the wearer's figure will permit, and follow the natural outline of the body as closely as possible.

Pearl embroidery is much used on wedding dresses, the long wrist to the gloves and the slippers also have been heavily wrought with pearls.

Dark blue batiste suits are very popular this summer, made by the loose basque pattern. They are trimmed with open-work ruffles.

Gold garter-buckles upon which there is a delicate spray of flowers, in stones of suitable color, or the owner's monogram, is the latest in that line.

Black parasols, embroidered with colored flowers, are in great favor—field flowers, wreaths of pansies, variegated roses, etc., being chiefly copied.

A parasol of black faille, embroidered in a close pattern with silvery white, mixed with steel beads, is charmingly appropriate with any costume.

Quantities of pleatings, many rows of lusterless braids and fringes are predicted by French journals as the fashionable trimmings for fall and winter dresses.

White suits are in greater favor at the summer resorts than at any other time since their introduction. The materials are creamy white nansook, Victoria lawn and barrel muslin.

The leading modistes are making coat sleeves almost close fitting, yet far shorter than formerly, with flaring cuffs of plaited frills around the wrists to show the white inner frill of the latter.

A new round hat introduced late in the season is of English straw, and is named after an English actress. It has a high crown sloping narrow toward the top, where it is flat; the edge of the narrow brim is turned up all around.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

Col. Wheeler, a Large Texas Cattle Dealer, Killed.

A Baltimore Priest Arrested for Assault.

Frost in Wisconsin and Illinois.

Latest from the Turkish Insurrection.

Other Miscellaneous News.

Mail Robber.

TOPEKA, August 24.—John T. Taylor, who is held in $3000 bail on charge of robbing registered letters, is the grandson of the ex president, and was an officer on Sherman's staff.

The Killing of a Large Cattle-Dealer

KANSAS CITY, August 24.—The Times has information of the killing of Colonel Wheeler, a wealthy cattle dealer, by thieves, who ran off four to five hundred head from his ranch in Texas, and Wheeler who started in pursuit was killed in the fight.

Killed by Poisoned Arrows.

MELBOURNE, August 24.—Commodore Jas. G. Goodenough, commanding British squadron in Australian waters, died on the 20th by poisoned arrows in an attack made upon his flag ship Corvette Pearl, by natives of Carlisle bay, and although every effort was made to counteract its effects, the poison proved fatal. One seaman was killed and three wounded.

Frost.

MILWAUKEE, August 24.—Thirteen counties in different parts of the state report frost Sunday morning. Corn suffered great damage. Some points report three-fourths killed. Tobacco totally destroyed.

CHICAGO, August 24.—There was frost in this state and Iowa Monday morning. Small vines killed. Potatoes and corn more or less injured.

Marine.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The signal office reports the following from Cape May:

A large three-master schooner, the name of which is unknown, struck on a shoal between this city and the light-house at 10 o'clock this forenoon. The shock carried away both the main and mizzen masts half-way above the deck. She soon floated off and started towards Delaware break-water, under a full head of sail, with a brisk northeast wind and a heavy sea.

Catholic Wrangle.

BALTIMORE, August 24.—Father Jeggel was arrested for assault and battery for ejecting Ernest Hagerman from the Catholic Church, of which Hagerman is a member.

The benevolent society called Knights of St. George had a picnic and allowed dancing. Father Jeggel atttempted to prevent dancing by protesting against such amusements as irreligious. A heated discussion on the right of the priest to interfere, and the society, by a vote of 32 majority, declared that body independent of the control of priests. Rogerma voted with the majority.

Jeggel is held for $200 bail. Hearing this evening.

The Turkish Insurrection.

LONDON, August 24.—A special to the Standard says that the Herzegovinian insurgents have massacred ninety Turkish prisoners captured at Masic. Bands of insurgents are assembling in the mountains of Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 24.—The porte is concentrating a large military force in the direction of Nissa in consequence of the part taken by the Servians in the Herzegovinian insurrection. Military occupation of Servia is regarded as not improbable.

VIENNA, August 24.—A dispatch to the New Free Press says the insurgents besieging Trebegne are reinforced, and have resolved to attack the city to-day.

THE COLOR LINE.

Mississippi Politics From a Vicksburg Standpoint.

[From Daily Vicksburg Monitor.]

If the white people do not rule Mississippi, the negroes will soon ruin it. It is no use denying or attempting to dodge this truth. The white people have not any more sense than is required for the task of self-government, and if you descend to the negroes to look for rulers, you are essaying an impossibility. The negroes are simply incapable. They lack the sense, the brains, the civilization and the honesty to carry on any sort of government. We do not say the whites are perfect in any of these, for they are not; but they are far superior to the blacks.

In this campaign these facts should always be kept plainly in view. The white people of the state of Mississippi must take hold of the reins of government. The way for them to do that is to use the means at their command. They must control a small per centage of negro votes, and they must bring out the full white strength. The way to do the latter part is to put up none but good, honest, capable white men for office. That will bring out all the whites. The way to control negro votes is to control them in a way similar to the way in which they are controlled at the north. In the north they are controlled by both public and private patronage. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has used his laborers for years politically. He is but one out of thousands. The United States government has done the same thing with its employes. This is all wrong. We all know that, but we also know that if there is any place on earth where the end justifies the means, and it behooves us to use them with as little scruples as do Mr. Simon Cameron and his friends.

The negroes are the laboring class, and that this class should control their employers is absurdity. It cannot last, and we had as well stop it now as to suffer any further evils from it. We cannot hope to cure a cancer with soothing lotions, and the sooner we cut out our political cancer the better it will be for us.

Financial Results of the Moody and Sankey Campaign.

Mr. John V. Farwell, of Chicago, who is expected to arrive with Messrs. Moody and Sankey in the steamer Spain on Saturday, writes to George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, that the London committee, after paying all bills connected with the evangelists' labors in that city, rmounting to the sum of $150,000, had a surplus of $5,000, which was appropriated for a noonday prayer meeting, to be continued daily.

At a breakfast meeting, given for the the evangelists, Mr. Moody made a proposition; that a memorial of their interest in the work which they begun, would be the appropriate thing to inaugurate. It was at once proposed to raise $500,000 for an evangelistic building in the West End and smaller amounts for other local. ities. Before leaving the table over $200,000 were subscribed, one gentleman giving $50,000 and three others $25,000. This, with the fund already expended, makes $350,000 given in London alone since Moody and Sankey went there, and all of it voluntarily.

The evangelists declined a proposition to give them a testimonial, and the copyright upon their hymn books which were sold, amounting to $25,000, to which they had a legal and moral right, was left to the disposal of the London committee for religious work.

A VISIT TO LAURA BRIDGMAN.

Dr. Howe's Pupil, Born Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

(Amanda B. Harris in the Christian Union.)

A few weeks since I visited Laura Bridgman in her home near the institution for the blind at South Boston. If anyone supposes that by reason of her deprivation she is queer or awkward in person or manners, he is altogether in error. There is nothing at all singular in her appearance. When I entered the parlor a member of the family with which she lives was playing on the piano, and close beside her on a low seat there was a very slight, very erect, quiet, self-possessed looking girl, who seemed to be listening to the music, while her hands were busy with some crocheting or similar work. She would have been taken for a guest who was nimbly fashioning some pretty article while being entertained with the music. The expression of her face was bright and interesting; and one watching her satisfied look would have been slow to believe that she did not hear. The green shade over her eyes indicated that she was one of the blind. She had on a brown dress, a blue ribbon at the neck, a gold ring and chain, and a watch or locket in her belt—a neatly-attired, genteel, lady-like person, looking about thirty-five, though her age is not really far from forty-five, with soft, brown hair, smooth and fine, fair complexion and handsome features. This was Laura. Dr. Howe spoke of her as "comely and refined in form and attitude, graceful in motion and positively handsome in features;" which, indeed, in sensibility and intelligence, is above instead of below the average.

As soon as the information was conveyed to her that she had a visitor from her native state, who knew people in the town where her nearest kindred live, she came swiftly across the room, leaving her work on the center-table as she passed it, and grasped my hand, laughing with the eagerness of a child. Then she sat down face to face with the lady who has charge of her, and commenced an animated conversation, by the manual alphabet, easily understood by one who has practiced it; but the sleight of hand by which the fingers of the friendly hostess, manipulating on Laura's slender wrists, communicated with that living consciousness shut in there without one perfect sense except of taste and touch, was something mysterious, inscrutable to my duller sense. Yet that the communication was definite, quick, incisive, so to speak, was manifest enough, for Laura's face beamed, and she was all alert. Partly by the letters and partly by signs she said a great deal to me. She "ought to be at home to be company for mother," she said; and once or twice she fashioned the word 'mamma' very distinctly with her lips. With regard to this vocal expression, Dr. Howe says: "She has attained such facility for talking in the manual alphabet, that I regret that I did not try also to teach her to speak by the vocal organs, or regular speech." She asked if I knew a member of her family now dead, and said: "That was a long year after Carl died." She seemed brimming over with things to tell me, and wanted me know about her teaching some of the blind girls to sew, which is part of her daily employment in the school near by, and which she takes great pride in, threading their needles and making her pupils pick out their work if it is not done finely. She is a good seamstress herself, does fancy work and can run a sewing machine.

Next, she caught hold of my hand and led me up two flights of stairs to her room, to show me her things; but the first movement was to take me to the window, where she patted on the glass and signified that I should see what a pleasant prospect there was from it. And there she, who had never seen or heard waited by my side in great content while I looked and listened; the sky was blue, with white clouds floating over it, and birds were singing; it was perfect April day, but she could get no consciousness of it except in the softness of the air. Yet her face was radiant, and she stood there as though she both saw and heard. I wish I could bring before all those who are discontented with their lot, repining because God has withheld something from them or taken something away, the cheerful face of this girl who has so little, but who accepts it as if she had all; who has never seen a human countenance or heard a human voice, who in the infinite glory and beauty of this outward world has no part, shut in by herself in that silent, dark, unchanging loneliness.

The next act was to show me how springy her bed was; then she deliberately took off my shawl, as if she meant business, and showed me all the pretty things and conveniencies she had in her room, opening every box and drawer and displaying their contents; her jet chain she laid against her neck, her bows and collars and embroidered handkerchief were taken up one by one, then deftly replaced in their proper receptacles; her writing materials, sewing implements, little statuettes, trinkets, large Bible—I had to see them all, and then her wardrobe, and it was with the greatest delight she ran her fingers over the "shirra" of the flounce of her best winter dress and the cuirass basque, as if to say her things were of the latest fashion. Finally she took out a sheet of paper, pressed it down on her French writing board, examined the point of her pencil, and wrote her autograph: "God is love and truth. L. N. Bridgman;" and then from her needle-case and spool-box produced a cambric needle and fine cotton, and showed me how she threaded a needle, which was done by holding the eye against the tip of her tongue, the exquisite nicety of touch in her tongue guiding her to pass the thread through. It was done in an instant, though it seemed impossible to do it at all, and then she presented me the threaded needle triumphantly, having secured it by slipping a knot.

After descending to the parlor, she told me how kind it was in Dr. Howe to fit up such a pretty room for her, and then I must go into the school room, whither she led me by the hand, and introduced me to several of her friends among the pupils, and when I took my departure she would have the teacher go with me to the door to tell me which car to take.

The last report of Dr. Howe gives some particulars relating to the way in which he brought this very interesting girl into communication with her fellow-creatures making her "one of the human family," patiently, laboriously, lovingly going over a tedious process, month after month and year after year until she is become what she is. She had a home during the cold weather at the institution; she earns "a little money by making bead baskets, etc.," and has the interest of $2,000, which was bequeathed to her by two friends, mother and daughter;" but still she barely receives enough for necessary articles of dress," he adds, greatly suggesting the needs of "this dear child," for whom he has done so much.

READ THIS!

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

To all Business Men and the Public generally.

On September 1st, THE CONSTITUTION will publish its Annual Review and Statement, in detail, of the business of

Atlanta and Neighboring Towns,

for the past year. It will be rich with statistical information, and will prove

A Most Valuable Guide

to all our readers both in city and country We shall show the progress of the city and its surpassing advantages as a trade centre and purchasing market for Georgia and the contiguous States. Our

Merchandise and Cotton

statements will be most accurate, as we shall make them up from certain data and sources.

Five to Ten Thousand Extra

copies will be issued, which will make this number of THE CONSTITUTION doubly valuable as an advertising medium. Merchants, business men, owners of lands or any merchandise or other property to be sold, will find this a magnificent opportunity for reaching the public, the greatest ever known in Georgia. No increase in the advertising rates. Get a copy of this great issue. Subscribe for THE CONSTITUTION. For space or further information, apply to or address

W. A HEMPHILL & CO.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

THE STANDARD

Also, Miles' Alarm Cash Drawer,

Coffee and Drug Mills, Letter Presses, &c

PRINCIPAL SCALE WAREHOUSES,

Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, N. Y
FAIRBANKS & CO., 166 Baltimore street Baltimore, Md.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 53 Camp street, New Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 93 Main street, Buffalo, New York.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 328, Broadway, Albany, New York.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 403 St. Paul's street Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 34 King William St., London, Eng.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 2 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.' 111 Lake street, Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 139 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 182 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Pittsburgh.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 5th Dealer Main street, Louisville.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 302 and 304 Washington Avenue, St. Louis.
FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, San Francisco, California.

For sale by leading Hardware Dealers.

july7—deod&w3mo

Coal! Coal!

Coal Creek, Montevallo Jefferson Mines.

ALL OF THE BEST VARIETIES,

Wholesale and Retail.

THE undersigned are now putting in a large stock of all grades of Coal, which they will offer to the public at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES until September 15th. After that time rates will advance.

We have facilities surpassed by none, and being a new firm, we ask a trial at the hands of the public.

Our yard is on the corner of Forsyth and Railroad streets. Give us a call.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO MANUFACTURERS. SMITH & THOMAS.

june15—deod&m

SECOND GIFT CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Jackson Artillery,

OF MACON,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1875.

5,000 Tickets at $2 00 Each.

5,000 Gifts Amounting to $5,000.

1	CASH GIFT	$1,000
1	CASH GIFT	500
1	CASH GIFT	200
2	CASH GIFTS, $250 each	500
5	CASH GIFTS, 100 each	500
10	CASH GIFTS, 50 each	500
20	CASH GIFTS, 25 each	500
20	CASH GIFTS, 10 each	200
40	CASH GIFTS, 5 each	200
400	CASH GIFTS, 2 each	800
500		$5,000

One Ticket.....$ 2 00
Fourteen Tickets..... 25 00
Thirty Tickets..... 50 00
Sixty-one Tickets..... 100 00

W. A. HUFF,
President Board of Trustees.
T. L. MASSENBERG,
Agent and Manager.

Agents in Savannah, OSCEOLA BUILER. AMOS FOX, Agent, Atlanta, Georgia, at Hunt, Rankin & Lamar's.

aug11—d2tawtlfoct21

The Pen Lucy

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Two miles North of

Baltimore.....Maryland.

WILL be re-opened by the undersigned, (late Professor in the University of Georgia) on MONDAY, the 16th of SEPTEMBER next ensuing.

Circulars, with references to most eminent citizens of Georgia, and several other Southern States to be had on application.

Refers, by special permission, to Colonel L. N. Whittle, Wm. B. Johnston, Esq., and Dr. Baxter, of Macon.

R. M. JOHNSTON.

Waverly, Baltimore county, Maryland ..., 1875. aug8—deod2w

REMOVAL FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.

WILL POSITIVELY MOVE

On the 25th or 26th inst.,

TO THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 38 Whitehall Street,

Next door to G. W. Jack's, consequently they

OFFER THEIR IMMENSE STOCK

—— OF ——

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

Ribbons, Notions, &c., &c.,

New Fall Goods are being received and will be sold fully 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than other houses can offer. Their facilities are equalled by only a few Northern and Western houses, and are at the head of the list South, therefore, they

Defy all Southern Competition.

Goods are always kept at advertised prices at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO'S

BRANCH HOUSES,

CHARLESTON, S. C., JACKSONVILLE, FLA., NEW YORK.

CATOOSA LIME WORKS.

C. W. GRAY & CO.,

Graysville.....Georgia.

CONTRACTORS AND LIME DEALERS will find us prepared to supply the cheapest Lime in the market. The capacity of our Kiln enables us to always fill orders without delay. The high character already attained by our Lime, as evinced by the endorsement of builders and architects all over the country, fully proves its good quality. We guarantee a bushel of our Lime to yield as much when slaked and to form as strong a bond in work as any in the market, and invite comparison and test with any other lime. Analysis of our Plastering Lime, by Prof. Wm. J. Land, of Atlanta, shows 90 per cent. of carbonate of lime, proving it to be one of the purest in the world

Our Hydraulic Lime

is superior for cisterns, sewers, foundations and walls, and will give satisfaction to all using it.

Special rates of freight on car load lots from the works to all the principal points in the South.

To Planters.

We will furnish Lime for Agricultural Purposes cheaper than any other Works in the south can do. aug6—dsun-wed6m

Executive Order.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Georgia, August 10, 1875.

PURSUANT to section one of the Tax Act, approved March 3, 1875, which requires the Governor, with the assistance of the Comptroller General, to levy a percentage on the taxable property of this State sufficient to meet the financial requirements thereof, not to exceed a certain per cent. therein named, and after approximating, as nearly as practicable, the amount in value of all taxable property in the State, as exhibited in the Tax Digest, it is—

ORDERED, That five tenths of one per cent. be assessed and collected upon the amount of the value of taxable property returned by, or assessed against, each taxpayer, and upon the value of all property in the State subject to taxation *ad valorem*, for all purposes.

JAMES M. SMITH, Governor.
W. L. GOLDSMITH, Comptroller General. aug10—d30d

COUNTY TAXES.

FULTON COURT OF ORDINARY,

Chambers, August 21st, 1875.

It is ordered that there be collected by the Tax Collector of Fulton county, or his successor in office, five (5) per cent. on the State tax for roads, bridges, public buildings, etc.; ten (10) per cent. to pay Sheriff, Jailor, Coroner and other officers; fifteen (15) per cent. to pay Jurors, Bailiffs for attending and waiting on Superior Court, fuel, stationery and non-resident witnesses in criminal cases in Superior Court; five (5) per cent. for pauper purposes; and five (5) per cent. for general fund to pay any other lawful charge against the county; making in the aggregate forty (40) per cent. on the State tax, which is hereby levied for the year 1875.

The State tax is 5 mills or 50 cents on the $100. The County tax is 2 mills or 20 cents on the $100 00.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary
aug23—d3t&w1m Fulton county.

Portland Cement.

ALSO, Roman, Keene's and Parian, for walks, cisterns, foundations, stables, cellars, bridges, reservoirs, &c. Remit six cents postage for practical treaties on cements. S. L. MERCHANT & CO., 6 South St., New York. [july13-deod3m

Lightning Peach Pearers AND Turnip Seeds.

5,000 POUNDS NEW CROP Turnip Seeds now ready, to-wit: IMPROVED YELLOW RUTA BAGA, WHITE RUTA BAGA OR SWEET GERMAN; AMBER GLOBE; HANOVER, POMERANEUN or large WHITE GLOBE; FLAT DUTCH WHITE TOP; FLAT DUTCH RED TOP; SEVEN TOP or Johnie Reb, best winter and affords an abundance of early spring salad, unsurpassed in flavor by any plant known. Also, German Green Curled Dwarf Greens, German Dark Purple Dwarf Greens, Tall Scotch Kale. Also, standard Georgia Rye, Barley, winter grazing and Rust Proof Oats and Seed Wheat of rare and choice varieties. Turnip Seeds mailed to any address at 90c per pound; by Express, 75 cents per pound.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
WOODRUFF & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Seedmen,
july3—d2m Atlanta, Ga.

For Steam Engines & Machinery.

FIRST-CLASS,

At Low Prices,

Address GEO. A. BARNARD,
july4—d2m Atlanta, Ga.

For Sale, on Good Terms,

A SPLENDID LITTLE VEGETABLE FARM of twelve acres, in a good state of cultivation. Very good improvements. One mile outside the city limits and near the Central Railroad. Address B., No. 82 Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.
aug12—d1tu1-sun2tuesl5mo

FALL OPENING, 1874.

Armstrong, Cator & Co.,

237 and 239 Baltimore Street,

Baltimore.....Maryland,

Importers and Manufacturers,

WILL OPEN,

Wednesday, August 25th, 1875.

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,

FANCY and OSTRICH FEATHERS,

Together with full lines of Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, and all the late Paris Novelties. The trade is invited. Will receive weekly during the season, all the late styles in MILLINERY FURNISHING GOODS Orders solicited. aug21—d1tlaug25

WILSON & CRAIGE,

27 Marietta street,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Domestic Sewing Machines

And Needles, Attachments and Parts for Sewing Machines. Needles by mail to any address on receipt of price and stamp.
july31—dlm

N. R. FOWLER, Auctioneer.

The balance of those beautiful lots of the

Fitzgerald Property,

on the hill, east of Gen. Gartrell's residence will be sold on Thursday afternoon, 26th August, commencing at 4 o'clock. Come to our office and get a plat of the property.
aug18-5t WALLACE & FOWLER.

Sale of Impounded Cattle.

ATLANTA, AUGUST 18, 1875.

TWO Cattle, now in the City Pound, will be sold at the Pound, in rear of Station House, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, 25th instant, between 10 and 2 o'clock, unless sooner redeemed by their owners.

J. A. ANDERSON,
Chief Police.
aug19—d1w

The Daily Constitution

W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.
Office: 36 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

TERMS:

DAILY, One Year.....$10 00
" Six Months..... 5 00
WEEKLY, One Year..... 2 00
" Six Months..... 1 00

Postage for one year, on Daily, 60 cents; Weekly, 15 cents.

☞ Subscription and Postage must be paid in advance. When postage is not remitted, a deduction in time will be made sufficient to cover postage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING FOR USUAL ADVERTISEMENTS, THE RATES NAMED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

Length of Square Ten Lines.	1 w'k	2 w'ks	3 w'ks	4 w'ks
One Square.....	$ 3.50	$ 6.00	$ 8.00	$ 9.50
Two Squares.....	6.50	11.50	15.50	18.00
Three Squares..	9.00	16.50	22.00	26.50
Four Squares....	11.00	20.00	27.00	33.00
Five Squares....	13.00	23.00	31.50	39.00
Six Squares.....	14.50	25.50	35.50	44.00
Seven Squares..	16.00	27.00	39.00	48.50
Half Column....	30.00	55.00	70.00	85.00
One Column....	50.00	75.00	90.00	100.00

Advertisements inserted three times a week, one-fourth off the table rates; two times a week, one-half off the table rates; once a week, $1 per square, each insertion. Weekly, $1 per square, each insertion.

Theatres, Shows, Minstrel Companies and such like amusements, $1 per square for first insertion, and 75 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Notices of any kind in "Preferred Locals" 25 cents per line each insertion. "City Locals" (in brevier) 20 cents per line, each insertion; in "Local and Business," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Captions" are counted as two lines. A line is estimated at 6 words. Contract rates reasonable. TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS must be paid in advance.

EDUCATIONAL.

Wesleyan Female College

MACON, GEORGIA.

THE THIETY-NINTH ANNUAL SESsion will open

Wednesday, September 15th, 1875,

with a full Corps of Professors and Teachers.

Apply for Catalogues to

REV. W. C. BASS, D.D., President,
or REV. W. C. SMITH, Secretary.
july21—d2mo

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL,

Near Atlanta, Georgia

CHAS. M. NEEL.....Rector.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will begin August 11th.

Number of pupils limited.

The Trustees of the University of Georgia have offered to the student standing highest in this school free tuition for three years, entering the Sophomore Class.

Charges for Board and Tuition—Fall Session—$104 00.
july23—deod1mo

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL

ENGINEERING

AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.

Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. july31—d1m

Bellevue High School,

BEDFORD CO., VIRGINIA.

(On the Va. and Tenn. R. R., 15 Miles West of Lynchburg.) The tenth Annual Session begins September 15th. Full corps of Instructors. Beautiful and healthy location. Pupils members of the family. For catalogue contaihing information, address WILLIAM R. ABBOT, Principal, Bellevue P. O
july7—dwed&sat2mo

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY,

STAUNTON, VA.

Miss MARY J. BALDWIN

PRINCIPAL.

THE Academic Term of this Institution begins the second Wednesday in September and closes the middle of the following June.

This is the largest first class Institution in Virginia, and has a corps of upwards of thirty officers and teachers. The English course is as thorough as it is extensive.

Advantages for Music and Languages cannot be surpassed. Seven Music teachers—four instrumental and three vocal—are constantly employed, whose reputation has extended as far as the school is known.

A resident French governess teaches pupils to speak the language as well as to read and write. Both French and German are both spoken at the table by pupils studying these languages.

The buildings are convenient, comfortable, and elegant, furnished with complete apparatus and Pianos and Organs from the factories in New York and Baltimore.

For further particulars apply to the Principal for Catalogue. june15—d3m

1875. 1875.

LaGrange Female College.

THE Fall Term of this institution will open August 18th, with the following

FACULTY:

Rev. J. R. MAYSON, A. M., President and Professor of Mathematics and Moral Science.
J. T. JOHNSON, A. M., Professor of Latin and English Liter

Daily Constitution

PRINTER FOR COUNTY AND CITY.

Sheriff Sales, Tax Sales, all Official Proceedings of City and County, published by authority.

The Largest Circulation, City, County and State—Defies Refutation.

General Traveling Agent:
T. M. ACTON.

ATLANTA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1875.

THE ingenious Long Branch correspondent of a western paper says that "though Mr. Grant appears taciturn, he really has a taking way."

IT has been definitely settled that during the visit of the Prince of Wales in India, Lord Lawrence, the viceroy, shall take precedence on State occasions.

ATLANTA has been built up by the enterprise of her people and that of her papers in advertising her progress and advantages.—Memphis Avalanche.

EX-SENATOR E. G. ROSS, of Kansas is now foreman of the Lawrence Journal composing room, and is in very reduced circumstances. He has written an account of the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson for the Hannibal (Mo.) Clipper.

MGR. DAPANLOUP, Archbishop of Orleans, whom it is reported that the Pope will create a Cardinal, rises at four, summer and winter. He is frugal as a hermit, an abstainer from wine, and given to boundless charity. The character of Bishop Myriel, in 'Les Miserab'es," fits him without wrinkle.

KATE FIELD, who is writing letters for the Courier-Journal, in her last letter to that paper begins a paragraph thus: "Dear kind Lady Franklin has at last gone to join her husband in regions that are not Arctic." This is a grave reflection on the "dear kind lady," though some people may regard it as an over-warm compliment.

THE Providence, Rhode Island, Journal mentions as a notable fact that Dr. Barnabas Binney, who graduated at Brown University in 1774, his son, the late Hon. Horace Binney, who graduated at Harvard in 1797, and his grandson, who graduated at Yale, all received the valedictory honors of their classes.

L. Q. C. LAMAR, recently re-nominated for Congress in Mississip, i, and whose eulogium on Sumner will be memorable, has little fondness for society, no particle of wit in his composition, and is often deep in the sulks. Still it would be difficult to find many equal to him on the stump or in debate. His friends say there is a quality about him which effectually repels "all undue influences."

WE are assured by a gentleman who is in communication with Theodore Tilton that he has no purpose of having a new trial of his suit against Mr. Beecher. The recent acts of his counsel have been with reference to the costs of the former trial, for which the plaintiff would be responsible should he withdraw his suit from the courts.—[Boston Advertiser.

SOME fancy figures are being paid for fast trotters. Mary Stewart, five years, has been sold for $21,000 gold, to Mr. Crawford, owner of Gang Forward. Mr. George H. Baker, the president of the Cleveland, Ohio, club, has bought the chestnut gelding Grafton, by Waxy, out of Kavanagh's Gray Eagle mare, for $20,000.

THE Washington Star says editorially: "The week opens, as last week closed, with the president and every member of his cabinet absent from the seat of government." Well, what of it? Aren't the clerks more capable of "running" the government than are Grant and his cabinet officers? The country might be the gainer if the summer lasted all the year. Then might the winter of our discontent be made "glorious summer."

SENATOR THURMAN pronounces entirely false the report of the conversation in which he was said to have denounced Gen. Clary and the Roman Catholic priests. Mr. Theodore Cook, with whom the talk was said to have been had, says that no such conversation ever took place. The character of the correspondent who furnished the story may be inferred from his introductory statement: "I was sitting reading on the lawn in front of the Put-in-Bay House, when these gentlemen came and seated themselves close by me, and I was compelled to hear the conversation in spite of myself."

UNITED States District-Attorney Dyer of St. Louis has gone to New York, to prepare evidence for the prosecution of the whisky cases in St. Louis. He will attempt to trace all the packages of "crooked" high-wines which were shipped from St. Louis to New York. A great deal of the evidence upon this subject will be taken by deposition, to avoid the possible disappearance of witnesses at the time of trial.

ENGLISH Catholic journals claim that the question of Cardinal Manning's precedence has been indirectly settled. At the Prince of Wales' garden party the Prince met him on his entrance, shook hands with him cordially, and presented him to the Queen, who conversed with him for some time. The Cardinal remained within the royal circle for a long period, a privilege only accorded to those of the very highest rank.

CANDIDATES for the presidency of the constitutional convention are multiplying on every hand. Among the names thus far mentioned, we have seen those of Messrs. W. L. Mudd, L. P. Walker, Thos. H. Herndon, Jno. D. Rather, C. A. Battle, Wm. C. Oates. It is a responsible position, with much more difficulty and danger than honor attached. Thousands of copies of the constitution will have to be printed and scattered through the state, and the name of the president thereto attached, will be scrutinized very closely by all sorts and sizes of people.—Montgomery Advertiser.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Richmond Dispatch of White Sulphur Springs, Va., gossips thus about two southern gentlemen: "Gen. Johnston wears a short beard, which is gray, like his hair. His form is erect and soldierly, as of old, and his eyes retain their wonted brightness. General Johnston is a great pedestrian; he is constantly taking long jaunts over the mountains, and the fresh, pure air and healthful exercise seem to do him good and to keep him in fine spirits. Northerners seek his company and delight in his cheerful conversation, for the "centennial feeling" is strong here and society knows no territorial lines. Even Gen. Bob Toombs, of Georgia, who is supposed by some radical journals to be ready to eat up a yankee on sight, or to blow up the government at the first opportunity, gets along very well with our brethren and sisters from across the Potomac and Ohio, and makes himself agreeable to them all."

THE importance of a word was well demonstrated in one of the supreme court decisions we publish this morning. The word "with" instead of "without," in the record from the court below, probably saved Corry from the penitentiary—at least gives him a new trial.

THE CONSTITUTION is as good a daily newspaper as can be desired. The proprietors have the enterprise to collect the news from all sections of the country and give it to their readers promptly. The paper is well conducted and is deserving of all the patronage that can be bestowed upon it.—*Monroe Advertiser.*

THE SALARY SWELL.

The Augusta Chronicle seems to have abandoned long editorials as an efficient means of working up public sentiment so that it will demand the doubling of the salaries of certain public officers. It fired off several such broadsides, and then retired while the Macon Telegraph, the Columbus Enquirer, and other papers showed the fallacy of its articles. THE CONSTITUTION itself exposed the groundlessness of its arguments, but our esteemed contemporary did not vouchsafe a reply. We are, therefore, convinced that it has changed its tactics, and is determined to secure the adoption of its schedule of magnificent salaries in other and more cunning ways.

We can not quite define its new programme, for it lacks the openness, not to mention the weakness, that characterized its old one. It seems to consist, however, in an attempt to fire the Georgian heart over the shoulders of the the paper that endorses its extravagant salary notions. The National American of this city is a partial convert, and its editorial appears, duly leaded, in the editorial columns of the Chronicle. But alas! the National American does not accept the whole scheme. It wants a $6,000 Governor while the Chronicle demands a $10,000 one, and $5,000 judges when the Chronicle wants $7,500 ones.

There is also something peculiar in the Chronicle's persistent and parallel advocacy of the salary swell and of a constitutional convention. The manner in which the twin subjects leap from the mind of the Chronicle's heavy editor produces an impression that, if all other methods fail, he intends to have the convention called for the purpose of rushing through his pet salary scheme to the utter confusion and complete overthrow of his numerous but stupid opponents. This is but an impression, however, and if we have done our worthy cotemporary injustice, we will cheerfully withdraw it.

But in truth this movement for a gorgeous increase of salaries needs the serious consideration of the press of the state. Should the governor of Georgia receive a salary of $10,000? The governor of populous New York receives only $4,000, and no one proposes to raise his salary. And if public salaries must be raised in Georgia, should not the movement be temporarily postponed? Says the Columbus Enquirer in discussing the subject. "We see every other business or profession languishing. Our merchants are making little or nothing—certainly not more than a very low rate of interest on their capital invested. Professional men are but poorly paid for their services—we venture to say that three-fourths of the lawyers of the state even are making but a frugal support. Railroad companies, factories, foundries and other establishments employing large numbers of mechanics and skilled workers have had to reduce their pay; and mechanics generally have but little work and poor wages. Common field and other laborers are poorly paid, because of the little profit now derived from agriculture and other industries. The proposition, then, is to increase the salaries of public officers while every industrial interest in the state is either oppressed or barely making a support for those engaged in it."

The proposed increase of the salaries of the supreme court judges was at first based on the amount of work they are required to do. Just how an increase of pay would lessen the labors of the sadly-overworked judges is one of those things that no fellow can find out. We are in favor of relieving that court of some of its fast-coming business, and our reporters are now interviewing the lights of the law for the purpose of enabling the people to devise a suitable remedy. We earnestly appealed to the Chronicle to join us in the good fight, but thus far it stands aloof. As to the pay of the supreme court judges we think it high enough—that it is, in fact, just right. They receive $3,500 a year in gold, which is certainly equivalent to the ante-bellum salary of $2,500. Judge Lumpkin, Warner and Nisbet did very good work for that salary, and there is no reason for believing that the services of the best lawyers in the state cannot be had for the present pay.

It is plain that the salary swell will not find a smooth road towards the consummation desired by the Chronicle. To show the nature of some of the opposition, we give the concluding paragraphs of the Greenville Vindicator's article on the subject:

The truth of the matter is, salaries are too high now, and we suggest that the people of Meriwether and other counties in the state hold public meetings and demand a reduction to the standard of our prosperous days. The present salaries were fixed by Bullock, and his grasping carpet-bag scalawag crew, and are out of proportion to our impoverished condition. Had the salaries been fixed at the same figures paid before the war, we should not have complained. Just think of it, patient tax-payer; you are paying higher salaries now to your state officials than you paid during the war in confederate currency! and yet some prate of an increase of salaries. When we first saw the article we imagined the Chronicle was indulging, as Artemus Ward says, in "sarkasm."

The idea that lawyers can make more at the bar than on the bench, is the veriest twaddle: if it is not, who compels them to take the office? The people of Georgia may rest assured that they may reduce the salaries of their officers one-third, and those offices will be as well or better filled than they are at present. People of Georgia, agitate the matter, and instead of raising salaries, demand a reduction, and if your present legislature won't reduce, then elect one that will. Ten thousand a year for a governor, indeed! Let the Chronicle admit a once that it was only jesting.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION

Judge Settle, one of the administration's North Carolina strikers, has arrived in Washington. He says it has been definitely ascertained that, of the 120 delegates to the constitution convention, 59 were elected as democrats, 58 as republicans, and three as independents. One democrat has died, Gov. Graham, and one republican has been so disabled by the premature discharge of a cannon that he cannot attend the convention. Of the independents it is thought, says Judge Settle, that two will act with the democrats, which will insure the adoption of a new constitution. This intelligence from one of Grant's bench men is the clearest and surest statemen of the situation we have seen. We accept it in the full belief that the democrats will be enabled to frame a new constitution for the old North State. If two of the independents act with the democrats in organising the convention, [illegible] afford to adjourn ten days to [illegible] filling of Gov. Graham's place, [illegible] more satisfactory working majority. The three independents are clearly masters of the situation.

The Wilmington Journal thoroughly riddles an attempted justification of Gov. Brogden's course in calling a special election to fill the Orange county vacancy ten days after the meeting of the convention. It conclusively shows that the election might have been legally held before the meeting of the convention, and leaves Brogden covered with all the infamy that should and will attach to him as the instrument of a dirty partizan trick. The object of the trick will not probably be attained, and Brogden and Brogden's friends will reap from it only disgrace and political death.

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUNG MEN.

We clip from the Thomasville Times the following handsome compliment of Hon. John H. James. We can add to it from our own knowledge that not a few struggling young men in the state have not only found in him an example, but a warm-hearted sympathizer and true friend:

We print on our outside this week a sketch of one of Georgia's distinguished citizens, the reading and study of which ought to nerve and encourage every young man in the South. Since the war too many of them have repined and lamented over their broken and altered fortunes, instead of resolutely and determinedly taking hold and fighting their way like true men. Mr. James' example, if followed, would soon make every young man independent. Industry, economy, and will to do have carried him to an enviable position in this state, placing him in the front rank of the best financiers in Georgia.

OUR GREAT TRADE PAPER.

On September 1st, ten days hence, we shall issue our usual annual trade paper, exhibiting the business of Atlanta for the year ending at that time. Five thousand or more extra copies of the paper will be printed to fill orders, and the issue in both size and circulation, one of the largest, if not the largest, ever published in Atlanta. We have already in hand about twenty columns of advertisements, and trust that all who have not secured space will at once do so, as every leading house or business has always deemed it important to be represented in the Annual Trade Paper. We refer to the advertisement elsewhere.

For a few weeks the CONSTITUTION has been smaller than required for our business, but it will be speedily enlarged to accommodate it.

THE Lexington Press says that Gov. Leslie is making good use of the short time that remains before he vacates the gubernatorial office. He created a batch of colonels the other day, thirteen in all, and appointed them as his aids. The funniest appointment was that of "Col." Edmund T. Duff, son of Hon. Geo. T. Duff, assistant secretary of state. The Colonel is only about six months old, but will says the Press, probably do as gallant service in the field as his comrades. We are afraid this will have a tendency to degrade the popular rank of Colonel. This is no trivial matter in Texas where all white male persons assume the title on coming of age.

GOV. SMITH will return to the city this morning from his visit to the region of the state recently threatened with insurrection. The governor did a wise thing in going there and adding the weight of his official counsel to those of the local authorities in favor of a strict observance of the law in dealing with the exasperating affair. It is but another evidence of the sterling qualities of our chief magistrate, and his zeal in behalf of law and order.

SUICIDE OF A TENNESSEE BOY.

A Greenville correspondent of the Press & Herald writes under date of Saturday morning, as follows:

A heart-rending tragedy disturbed the usual quiet of our peaceable town, last evening. Eugene Rising a young man of about seventeen years of age, went to one of our druggists and asked for laudanum, which was refused him. He then went to another drug store telling the druggist his mother was very sick and wanted some laudanum right away. The druggist, suspecting nothing wrong, gave him a two ounce vial of laudanum.

No sooner had the young man gotten it in his hands than he informed the druggist that he intended killing himself by swallowing laudanum. Horrified, the druggist endeavored to take it away from him, but did not succeed, as Rising was armed with a long knife, and swore he would kill the first man who touched him.

Seeing that his efforts were useless, the druggist desisted, when Rising stepped into the street and immediately swallowed the poison. He then went home to his father and mother, telling them of what he had done, and bidding them good-by.

Soon he was unconscious. Three of our best physicians were called, and every effort possible made to save the young man's life, but without success, and the misguided youth expired at 4.30 this morning.

A Ghost in the Form of a Baby.

(Reading Eagle.)

We have a something on the summit of Welsh Mountain, midway between Morgantown and Waynesboro, and about one-fourth of a mile in from the main road. For the past two weeks the cries of a child could be heard by persons passing along the road, and on Sunday night last as Robert Gorman, residing north of Downingtown, in company with another gentleman and two ladies, were passing this point, the cries became heartrending and they thought some one was treating a child shamefully. After walking a short distance one of the ladies, a Miss Ellie Parker, who resides near Paoli, stopped suddenly and told the party to look up near the top of a large tree just in front of them, and there was seen a baby seated in a small basket, swing back and forth, with but faint cries. The ladies became frightened at the sight, and begged one of the gentlemen to try and get the child down. The distance to the first limb on the tree was some twenty feet, and the gentleman found it impossible to get up. While the conversation was going on as to how the child could be brought down the child gave one scream, and as if by magic the basket fell half the distance to the ground, causing the ladies to scream, and the entire party to be more or less frightened. In less time than it takes to write this the basket and its contents were back in their place again, the child crying all the time. This movement struck terror into the party. They watched the movements of the basket, and saw the baby plainly for five minutes afterward, and all at once the basket with its contents disappeared. The ladies state that the child was alive, for they saw it plainly move when it fell down towards them.

On Monday evening, a party numbering some twenty, repaired to the place, and all saw the same thing. Mr. J. S. Peters, residing south of Lancaster City, was one of the party on Monday night, and he says he saw the baby in the basket, saw it move, and saw the falling and the disappearance.

THE PLOT REVEALED.

Confessions of Some of the Insurrection Leaders.

The Devilish Scheme Explained in all its Fiendish Horror.

Sidney Herbert, in a long letter to the Savannah Morning News gives the history and details of the lately contemplated insurrection by the negroes in middle Georgia. Below we make some extracts from the interesting letter:

ITS INCEPTION, PURPOSES AND LEADERS.

According to Cordy Harris' statements, made in my presence, and of his own free will, to Governor Smith this afternoon, this diabolical insurrection is the outgrowth of the old negro union league organization, which had for its object the banding of the colored voters together in such a manner and by such an oath as to secure their united support for the radical party. Recently, however, the negroes have, to a great extent, broken loose from their bondage to this organization, and some new plan was necessary by which to again unite and hold them together in a solid front, to oppose the success of democratic principles in the government and recuperation of the south. Cordy Harris, who seems to have been a prominent leader in the league, states that he quit it in March last, and that Jim Sessions, who is hiding out, has the record book of the organization. The oath required, among other things, that the members should not bear arms or join in any rebellion against the United States. In May last, according to his statement, this new organization made its appearance, Joe Morris, of Burke county, being the active mover in its establishment, and P. B. Rivers, of South Carolina, standing god-father to the unholy concern. Harris is a sharp, smooth-tongued, tricky negro, and just the kind of a person to take the lead in a movement of this kind. He is about five and a half feet high, of small build, thin features, smooth face, "glib" tongue and weighs about one hundred and thirty-five pounds. In answer to a question from me, he replied that he was a "Baptist preacher, so called!" He claims that "General" Morris, Rev. Jerry Simmons and others, with "General" Rivers in the background, were the prime movers in getting up the mass meetings

The character of the organizations can be gathered from the following statement freely made under oath, and without intimidation:

EXAMINATION OF JAMES WRIGHT.

BLACKSHEAR'S MILLS,
LAURENS CO., GA., Aug. 19, 1875.

Question—Do you know of a secret military organization in this neighborhood, and if so, state all you know of it?

Answer—Yes, there is a secret military organization in this neighborhood, and Harrison Tucker commands it, and is called Captain Tucker, but I know very little of this company. About four months ago I joined Captain Jerry Walters' company, of Johnson county, but I never attended a drill. I remained a member of this company about three weeks, and then directed that my name be taken off the rolls. I never paid the initiation fee, but took an oath to abide by the laws of the company. About three weeks ago, in a conversation with Isaac Wright, he told me that if they (the white people) did not mind the negroes will have this land. He did not state how nor where they proposed to get the land, but from the tenor of the whole conversation, I think he meant that whenever they got strong enough they would take the land, and take it by force, if necessary. During my membership of Captain Walters' company they refused to tell me the secrets of the company, because (they said) I would not attend the meetings. Besides some of the company, I understand, the right I would tell. I can't state positively, but I think from all I have heard, that "General" Morris and Cordy Harris are at the bottom of this whole thing, and they mean mischief.

Question—Have you any objection to stating more fully the nature of the oath you took in joining the company?

Answer—I have not. The oath was about in these words: "I will come into this meeting and abide by the laws, whatsoever; whatever hour or minute I am called on I will go. That I will not tell the secrets of the company; and, if I do, the punishment will be hard." I was told that if I violated this oath I would be tried by Grant's law, and the punishment would be death. * * *

his
JAMES X WRIGHT.
mark.

JOHN CHILES,

another of the negroes, made a confession to the existence of secret military organization among the negroes. Among other things he said:

"The movement first started by Cordy Harris, colored, (who is secretary of the organization,) calling a meeting of the colored people to assemble in Sandersville for the purpose of getting general orders, and to know how to proceed. Francis Murkerson, colored, (who is captain of a company in Washington county,) also was a principal man in the meeting. I attended the meeting, as also did most all the colored men in this section. The object of that meeting was to get all the colored men to unite into a secret military organization for the purpose of getting 'equality'—by that, I mean to take lands in this county by force and arms—to kill out the whites, beginning with the little babe in the crib, and killing all up."

He stated there were three companies in the Sandersville neighborhood, viz: Zion Hope company, commanded by Jerry Walters, Buckeye company, commanded by Harrison Tucker, and another commanded by Francis Murkeson. He continues:

I did not join either company, but intended at the first to join Jerry Walter's company, but saw the danger ahead of me and quit the organization. I remained with the organization long enough, however, to know that the negroes intended to take the lands by force, to divide by lot the lands into forty acre lots—each to draw for his share, and to divide the personal property, such as horses, cows, wagons, household furniture, between us. I know that we (I mean all included in this organization) were to kill out all the whites, as I have told you before, and to take all the money we could find and give it to our treasurer—which was for our mutual benefit. Fortune Hightower is our treasurer.

* * * * * *

Answer—A short time ago I was in Jake Moorman's house at night, at a called meeting; there were present Jake Mooreman, Hubbard Hines, Francis Merkerson, Jerry Walters, Feal Huston, Ben Oliver, Zone Fish, Nig. Miller, Webb Wright, George Sampson, Bob Hightower, Fortune Hightower, Jake Hicks, Austin Mass, Ben Wright, myself, Felix Guyton and others I don't remember and don't know. The object was to discuss the whole matter, how to do and what to do; and Francis Merkerson, who was president of the meeting, said (speaking the voice of the meeting), that after everything was ready, the movement would begin from the Tucker plantation; that was the starting point; all the companies in this section were to meet there, fully armed and equipped (as well as possible), and commence the line of march, going first to Dr. A. J. Haines', to march through his yard, to take all his money, and then go on to Wrightsville.

Question—John, in case Dr. Haines should have defended his home and property and have endeavored to protect his money, what would they have done?

Answer—They would have killed him.

Question—John, in this line of march you allude to, from Tucker's plantation to Wrightsville, what did they intend doing with the white people and property along the way, and what did they intend doing after reaching Wrightsville?

Answer—As I have said before, the object of the organization was to kill out the whites, from the babe in the cradle up; to get all the money we could find and put it into our treasury; to divide all the personal property between us, and to divide the lands into forty acre lots between us; and I suppose you know their intention was to kill all the whites along the line of march, but I don't know what they intended doing after reaching Wrightsville, except to hold a mass meeting, and at that time all would know what to do. I might say just here that one of the main objects of this organization was the enforcement of the civil rights bill, representation in the jury box, &c. I know that Cordy Harris is the principal leader in this section of the state, and all orders were issued by him.

CONFESSION OF JAKE MOOREMAN.

Georgia, Washington county.

I, Jake Mooreman, do make this my confession, in full, in reference to the insurrection which we, the colored citizens of Washington, Laurens, Johnson, and sixteen other counties, the names of which I do not know, have entered into:

I am first lieutenant of a colored company, commanded by Jerry Walters; we were under the command of Francis Murkerson, who in turn was in command of Cordy Harris, who in turn was commanded by Joseph Morris, of Burke county, who was appointed and commanded by P. R. Rivers, of South Carolina. Murkerson was first captain of the eighty-eighth district, and he appointed Baldwin Fluker. On last Friday or Saturday we received orders from Francis Murkerson and Cordy Harris, that all our companies and all the black men were to meet at No. 11, Central Railroad, to transact our business [this he explained to be the carrying out of the insurrection plans] and we were then to commence to kill all the white men and ugly white women, and take the pretty white women for ourselves. Then we were to take axes, hoes and brickbats, and take the guns and ammunition of the whites as we killed them, if the white men did not submit and give up. We were also to get all the money we could from the dead whites and divide. This movement was to commence on Friday, August 20th, 1875. Then orders came from Francis Murkerson, who got them from Cordy Harris, who got them from Major Joseph Morris. I am a company, and Murkerson told Captain Harrison Tucker's company. Both companies said that they would do as we said and would go with the movement. Our orders from Morris, through Murkerson, were to go from Sandersville to Wrightsville, and then to Dublin, and then to Irwinton, in Wilkinson county. The our counties of Washington, Johnson, Laurens and Wilkinson.

his
JAKE X MOOREMAN.
mark.

BEN DAVIS,

who is third lieutenant of Jerry Walter's company, in his confession, says:

"It was to take place on Friday, the 20th of August, 1875. I don't know what they were going to fight with. Capt. Jerry told me we was to fight with first one thing and then another. He said we would leave a few of the women. I heard about No. 11 (Tennille) a few days ago. Our sign was so. [He makes a sign with the right hand across the breast.] We had a secret oath, which was binding on us; and any one who was to break the secret, we was to turn him over to the United States and Grant would punish him. It was persuaded into this company by the head men. Cordy Harris and "Gen." Rivers was to command us on the day they come to Sandersville. "Gen." Morris was to command us on the day we commenced the killing."

TOBE NORRIS

joined Tucker's company, and in his confession corroborates all the testimony concerning the proposed slaughter. He also says:

"About this time I heard Andrew Peters and Tony Wright say in conversation, this was government land and if it is government land it must be cut up in government pieces, and they would have it so. The impression left on my mind was that each man should have a piece, and I believe that to be the impression of every man in the company. From the language used and manner of expression, I think they intended to take the land by force if necessary. At any rate they intended to have the land, let what come that would."

Three weeks ago last Friday "Gen." Morris, in a conversation with Cordy Harris and myself, at Harris's house in Washington county, said if Harris could not find two men in Johnson or Laurens county who would burn the court house in Washington county he could bring two who would do it. The whole conversation led me to believe that there was a settled purpose to burn it between them."

RICHARD SMITH

another of the prisoners, says:

"I went to a meeting for the purpose of joining, but declined to do so because the Captain would not tell me the secret before joining. It was about midnight when I attended this meeting. I asked Alexander Rose, an officer of the company, what was the object of the organization.

He replied that this land was government land, and that the negroes were justly entitled to a part of it, and they intended to have it or blood one. He, Alexander Rose, said he would tell me nothing more until I joined the company. From all I heard, I firmly believe that the negroes intended to kill the white people and get their lands. They expected help from the north, or somewhere."

STATE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered in Atlanta, Ga., August 24, 1875.

HON. HIRAM WARNER, CHIEF JUSTICES
HONS. L. E. BLECKLEY AND JAMES JACKSON, JUDGES.

Reported Specially for THE CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

Bleckley, J., having been of counsel in the following case, did not preside.

Hoyt, Carlton & Co., vs. Glenn & Wright—Mechanic's lien, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.,

This was a proceeding to foreclose a laborers lien under the provisions of the Act of 1869. The plaintiffs alleged in their affidavit, that they were laborers and mechanics, and that the defendants were indebted to them $662.92 for labor performed, and for materials furnished in the making and construction of certain four cotton and hay presses, and other presses of the same kind, the property of defendants. The defendants made a motion to dismiss the case on the ground that the plaintiffs had not alleged in their affidavit that the labor was performed by *them*, or either of them, who claimed to have a lien on the defendants property therefor. The court sustained the motion and dismissed the case. Whereupon, the plaintiffs excepted. The plaintiffs allege in their affidavit that the defendants are indebted to them the amount stated therein, for labor performed, etc. For labor performed by whom? The plaintiffs do not allege that the labor was performed by *them*, or either of them, for which they claim the lien on the defendants' property under the statute. According to the previous rulings of this Court, the plaintiffs were only entitled to a lien under the Act of 1869 for labor performed by *themselves*, and for materials furnished, and as the statute should be strictly construed, there was no error in dismissing the plaintiffs' case on the statement of facts disclosed in the record. Sec. 45th, Geo. Rep. 561, 46th Geo. Rep. 112, 49th Geo. Rep 388, Ibid 509.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

John Collier; P. L. Mynatt, for plaintiffs in error.

Gartrell & Stephens; L. E. Bleckley, by A. W. Hammond & Son, for defendants.

Bleckley, J., having been of counsel, did not preside in the following case.

Thomas G. Barrett vs. James E. Butler et al. Complaint, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action instituted by the plaintiff against the defendants on a forthcoming bond, conditioned that certain cotton, and cotton seed, which had been levied on by the sheriff, claimed, forthcoming, or the value thereof, at the time of sale, if the same should be found subject to the distress levied thereon. On the trial before a jury, under the charge of the court, found a verdict for the defendants. The case is brought here on a bill of exceptions to the rulings of the Court in the progress of the trial, and to its charge to the jury. The plaintiff offered in evidence the deposition of the sheriff, who was at the time of the levy and at the time he testified, in office, to prove the terms of an advertisement for the sale of the cotton, and cotton seed, as contained in a copy of the same, annexed to his answers. This evidence was ruled out by the Court on the ground that it was secondary, and the plaintiff excepted. There was no error in ruling out the testimony of the sheriff in relation to this point in the case. The advertisement itself was the best evidence of its terms. The evidence of the sheriff as to the terms of the advertisement, was no better than that of Harper, or of any other witness as to the contents of the published advertisement of the sheriff's sale of the property, and both were properly ruled out by the court. The plaintiff then offered in evidence the deposition of Weston, the proprietor of the Dawson Journal, to prove the advertisement of the sheriff's sale, to which was annexed a copy of said advertisement in writing, as a part of his testimony. The court ruled out the testimony so offered, and the plaintiff excepted. In Schley vs. Lyon & Rutherford (6th Ga. Rept. 530,) this Court held, that in order to prove the advertisement of a sheriff's sale in one of the public gazettes of this state as required by law, the production of the newspaper in which the advertisement was published is the best: but if that cannot be done in the exercise of ordinary diligence, then a copy of the advertisement taken from the paper of file in the publisher's office, verified by the oath of the publisher, is admissible. The evidence in the record does not show that the plaintiff exercised ordinary diligence, or any diligence whatever, to procure the newspaper in which the advertisement of the sheriff's sale was published, so as to bring the case within the rule stated in Schley vs. Lyon & Rutherford before cited, and for that reason, the testimony of Weston was properly ruled out by the court.

The court charged the jury: "If the plaintiff's claim for rent was paid, although before the withdrawal of the claim case in Terrell county, plaintiff cannot recover, and if cotton enough to pay the rent was delivered to plaintiff's agent, and by him accepted as such, it was a payment, and it did not alter the fact of the payment, if this cotton so delivered, was afterwards taken away from plaintiff's agent." To which charge the plaintiff excepted. It appears in the record that the claimant withdrew his claim once, after he had interposed it, and after that withdrawal, the property was, as the plaintiff contended, advertised for sale by the sheriff, and the question is, whether it was competent for the defendants when a suit was instituted on their forthcoming bond for the nondelivery of the property on the day of sale, to prove that the plaintiff's debt had been paid prior to the withdrawal of the claim by the claimant. There can be no doubt that if the claim case had been tried, and a verdict rendered finding the property subject, and a judgment had been entered thereon, that the defendants would have been estopped from proving the payment of the plaintiff's debt anterior to that verdict and judgment finding the property subject thereto. The plaintiff's demand is founded on a distress warrant for rent, and the proceeding to collect it is a summary one under the statute. The plaintiff insists that inasmuch as the claimant withdrew his claim, the defendants are concluded from proving the payment of the plaintiff's debt prior to the withdrawal of the claim, that such withdrawal of the claim is equivalent to a judgments that the property levied on by the distress warrant is subject to the payment of the plaintiff's debt. We do not think so. Estoppels are not favored by the law. The plaintiff's right to have the property delivered at the time and place of sale, to be sold by the sheriff in satisfaction of his debt, is founded on the idea that his debt is due and unpaid, and that he has been damaged by the non-delivery of the property, but if his debt has been paid, then he is not damaged by the non-delivery of the property, and the defendants were not estopped from proving that fact because the claim had been withdrawn as stated in the record. The securities on the bond were interested in the recovery by the plaintiff as well as the claimant, and in our judgment, the defendants were not estopped from proving the payment of the plaintiff's debt prior to the withdrawal of the claim by the claimant. In view of the evidence contained in the record, there was no error in the charge of the court to the jury. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

R. H. Clark, for plaintiff in error.

Hillyer & Bro.; L. E. Bleckley, by A. W. Hammond & Son, for defendants.

Wm. B. Allen vs. Atlanta Street Railroad Company. Case, from Fulton.

WARNER, C. J.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover damages for killing his male child of the age of two years. The plaintiff alleges in his declaration, that the defendant, by means of the carelessness and negligence of its agents, in the management of its street railway cars, run against and struck down, run over and crushed the body of his said child whilst in the act of crossing Marietta street, a public street in the city of Atlanta, without blame or fault on the part of said child, whereby the said child died thirteen days after the infliction of said injuries by the defendant. The plaintiff also alleges that his child was sound and healthy, and that the services of his said child would have become at an early day of great value to him, (to-wit) the sum of three thousand dollars for services *to be rendered* by his said child until he had attained the age of twenty-one years, of which the plaintiff alleges, he has been deprived by the negligence and carelessness of the defendant.

The defendant demurred to the plaintiff's declaration on the ground that no legal cause of action was alleged therein, which would entitle the plaintiff to recover the damages which he claimed. The Court sustained the demurrer, and the plaintiff excepted. In the case of the Georgia Railroad Co., vs. Wynne, (42 Georgia Reports 331) it was held that the 2,971st section of the New Code, providing for the recovery of damages for physical injuries, limited the right of recovery to a widow, or if no widow, then to the child or children, for the homicide of the husband, or parent. The damages claimed in this case, is not for the homicide of a husband or parent. The plaintiff however insists, that he does not claim damages for the *homicide* of his child, but for the loss of the services which his child would have rendered him until twenty-one years of age, if he had not been killed by the defendant or its agents as alleged in his declaration. The 2,960th section of the Code declares, that "Every person may recover for torts committed to himself, or his wife, or his child, or his ward, or his servant." This section of the Code as to the relative rights of parent and child, master and servant, etc., should be construed in the light of the common law of force in this state, for it is not to be presumed that the legislature intended to alter or change the common law in relation to the relative rights of parent and child, master and servant, and the remedies provided for the maintainance and enforcement of the same, unless it has done so in express terms, or by *necessary* implication.

Therefore, under this section of the Code, every person in this state, may recover damages for torts committed to himself, or his wife, or his child, or his ward, or his servant, as he was authorized to do so by the common law, except when the alleged tort is for any violent injury, or attempt to commit a physical injury illegally upon a person, if such injury amounts to a felony as defined by the Code, then, the person injured, must either simultaneously, or concurrently, or previously, prosecute for the same, or allege a good excuse for the failure so to prosecute.—Code, 2700. The section of the Code alters the common law so far as to allow the injured party to recover damages for the tort in cases of felony, provided he will prosecute for the same on the criminal side of the Court, as specified therein. The object of this section is to prevent the injured party from condoning the offense against the public for mere pecuniary considerations in the shape of damages in cases of felony. By the common law, it should have been, without the consent, agent, of the owner, and where the take in the transcript, if there be a mistake, has not been properly corrected this Court cannot resort to the second count, thus apparently defective on the record here, to sustain the verdict and judgment below.

4. The proper time to correct a mistake in the transcript of the record is on or before the calling of the case on the docket, and the proper mode is by a suggestion of the mistake in writing and verified by the oath of the party or his counsel.

Judgment reversed.

B. F. Abbott; Lochrane & Mitchell, for plaintiff in error.

John T. Glenn, Solicitor General, for the State.

Philip D. Corry, vs. The State. Embezzlement, from Fulton.

JACKSON, J.

1. The Freedman's Saving and Trust Company, incorporated by Act of Congress and located in the city of Washington, is not a bank or corporate body *in this State* within the meaning of Code, 4,421 of the Code.

2. A person indicted as the agent of the branch office of said company in Atlanta, Georgia, no law of the United States nor of this State having authorized the establishmen of the branch in Georgia, cannot be convicted of the offense of embezzlement under said section of the Code.

3. Where the transcript of the record shows a second count for larceny after trust, framed on section 4,426 of the Code, but shows that count to be bad in that it charges the offence to have been committed *with* the consent, when it should have been, *without* the consent, of the owner, and where the transcript, if there be a mistake, has not been properly corrected this Court cannot resort to the second count, thus apparently defective on the record here, to sustain the verdict and judgment below.

4. The proper time to correct a mistake in the transcript of the record is on or before the calling of the case on the docket, and the proper mode is by a suggestion of the mistake in writing and verified by the oath of the party or his counsel.

Judgment reversed.

B. F. Abbott; Lochrane & Mitchell, for plaintiff in error.

John T. Glenn, Solicitor General, for the State.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT.

Miss Anna Simo[illegible]
WILL APPEAR AT
DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE
Under the auspices of the 'Catholic Ladies' Altar Society," on next
Wednesday, August 25th.
She will be assisted by the best talent of the city.
Tickets for sale at Phillips & Crew's and at the door.
Admission 75 cents
Doors will open at 7 o'clock. The Concert will begin punctually at 8 o'clock.
aug23—d3t

TEN CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

☞ All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

$5 75 SETS OF TEETH $5 75, at Dr. Gurley's, 33½ Whitehall street. aug25—d1w

TEETH EXTRACTED without pain for $1 00, at Dr. Gurley's, 33½ Whitehall street. aug25—d1w

WANTED—By a graduate of a Training School, a situation as teacher in a private school or family. A Southern home more desirable than a large salary. Address M. D., care Constitution office. aug25—d2t

WANTED—A place in a nice family, to assist in housekeeping and general work. Address H. S., Constitution office. aug25—d2t

TO RENT—A good and large Boarding House, with sixteen rooms, being No. 81 on Alabama street. James M. Calhoun. aug25—d2t

DENTISTRY.—Owing to the increase of my practice, I have formed a copartnership with Dr. J. B. Murphy, who I consider one of the finest plate-work men in the State—from the finest Gold Plate down to Sets Tee'h for $3 75. S. G. Holland, Dentist. No. 13 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Georgia. aug25—d3t

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A Family Carriage, in good repair. Enquire at Smith's Carriage Shop, 43 Broad. aug24—d1w

STRAYED—From my residence, on Sunday, August 15, one medium size Sorrel Horse Mule, about 12 years old, slightly scarred from use of whip. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me. R. H. Payne,

Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1875

Preferred Locals.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "sows." mar11-1y

Reasons Why.

The reason why Dr. Price's True Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, etc., are superior to all others is because they are prepared from the choicest selected fruits and aromatics, without coloring or poisonous oils, that all the flavoring principles are retained unchanged by chemical action, highly concentrated, requiring less flavor, that there is no deception in bottles as they hold one-half more than those sold for the same size. That they are in every particular like his celebrated Cream Baking Powder—perfect. aug21—dsa-su-thu-tu&wlw

Jennings & Ashley,

Nos. 31 and 33 Broad Street,

Have a large supply of White Pine Doors, Blinds, Mantels and Sash, glazed and unglazed, at hard times prices. 8x10 sash, not glazed, 5c per light, glazed 10c per light, 10x12, not glazed, 5c per light; glazed 13½c per light. 2-8x6-8, four panel doors, neat and strong, $2 00; 8x7, four panels, $2 25. 10x16 12 lt. Blinds, $3 00 per pair. All other goods in proportion. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. apr18-eodtf

New Advertisements.

Dentistry—S. G. Holland.
Duff Green House—L. P. Thomas.
Removal—Furchgott, Benedict & Co.
Government sale—Mayson & Norman
To rent—James M. Calhoun.
Wanted—H. S.
Wanted—M. D.
To whom it may concern—B. M. Wooley.
The Elmwood collar.
Read this—W. A. Hemphill & Co.
Home stomach bitters.
Girl's select high school—J. H. Logan.
New fall goods—Furchgott, Benedict & Co
Comfort to the feet—W. J. Malone.
Temporary removal—M. Rich
$5 75 sets teeth—Dr. Gurley.
Removal—Turner's hair and fancy store.
Teeth extracted—Dr. Gurley.
Removal—"Old" southern music house.
Positively open August 30—Furchgott, Benedict & Co.

Personal Paragraphs.

—Hamilton Yancey, Esq., of Rome, is a guest at the National Hotel,

—Mr. Goodlow Yancey, of Athens, is in the city.

—We regret to learn of the illness of Rev. F. P. Perdue.

—He is the finest boy in Georgia, and he writes his name S. K. Johnson, Jr.

—Judge Tompkins, of Savannah, left the city yesterday for New York.

—Mr. S. C. Robinson left the city last night for Fayette county, where he goes to organize a lodge of Good Templars.

—Mr. J. Norcross, of West End, has made this season on his lot, two hundred gallons of wine from the Ives' grape.

From the present outlook, the indications are that the coming theatrical season will not be a very gay one.

—Messrs. Virgil Powers and James Iverson, of Macon, are guests at the Kimball House.

—Miss Sallie Sims, of Lexington, is in the city visiting the family of Judge George F. Platt, on Mitchell street.

—Dr. E. M. Pendleton, Professor of Agriculture in Athens University, has been presented with a $50 bible by one of his classes.

—Messrs. J. H. Anderson & Co., are moving this week, their agricultural establishment, from Whitehall to Loyd street—will occupy the Wooten building.

—Mr. J. W. Carter, a compositor in the CONSTITUTION office, leaves the city to day for Savannah, for the purpose of filling a position in the custom house.

—The Monroe Advertiser in noticing the proceedings of the state agricultural convention quotes a speech made by a delegate from Greene, *a gray haired old gentleman*. The speech was made by Col. J. B. Hart, one of the youngest men in Georgia to his age. As the friend of Colonel Hart, we feel it our duty to invite Colonel H. H. Cabaniss to mortal combat. Place: Union Point. Weapons: Each one to take a bee hive.

—A correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist thus pays a high compliment to Mrs. P. H. Snook in speaking of the anniversary exercises of the Young Men's Library: "The dessert of the feast was the singing of "The Last Rose of Summer," by Mrs. P. H. Snook. This lady has a reputation that extends all over the state. She is said to possess the finest soprano voice in the city. The song was the last exercise on the programme, and it was expected that the audience would rush for the door, as it always does before the curtain falls; but this proved an exception. Not until the sweet echo of the last line died away did the audience move, and this, I think was the highest tribute that could have been paid her."

—By reference to the proceedings of the supreme court on yesterday, it will be observed that Alex. C. King, Esq., was admitted to practice before that august tribunal. We predict for this young gentleman a brilliant future in the profession of his selection. He has been a close and diligent student. He is thoughtful and deliberate. If he knows with the same devotion in the future as the feet of his jealous mistress, the law, as he has done in the past, he will undoubtedly win her choicest honors; and though this wooing, which closes only with the grave, may be tedious at first, yet it will eventually become his greatest joy. Wealth he may not acquire, for lawyers as a class spurn the gaudy root of all evil, as not the great aim of life, but he will speedily pass away with the pleasing realization that his life has not proven unprofitable to others.

EVERY merchant and tradesman in Atlanta should advertise in the mammoth CONSTITUTION of September 1st. See advertisement.

Theatrical Items.

Lawrence Barrett is in California.

A $6,500 monument adorns Parepa's grave.

The can-canners propose to try another trip south this winter.

Duprey & Benedict's minstrels begin their annual tour in October.

Among the companies coming south this winter is the Lanier combination.

Sells Brothers' circus starts on a southern campaign from Louisville on the 28th.

Joe Jefferson is in Paris, and will appear at the Princess theatre in November.

Edwin Adams and his roan pacers still leads everything at Long Branch.

Miss Katie Putnam played "Old Curiosity Shop" all last week at the Boston theatre.

Ristori paid $7,000 for her ticket from San Francisco to Australia. It included her suite.

Mrs. Titus Oates is resting at Lake Geneva, near Chicago, and thinks a little of the "third term."

A diorama of the "Great Centennial" and the "Heroes of the Revolution" is being exhibited in the interior towns of New York state.

As Colonel Sellers, Mr. Raymond, under the management of John T. Ford, will give fifty performances during the coming season.

Miss Adelaide Phillips is organizing a new Italian opera company in Boston. Her sister, Miss Matilda Phillips, who has been very successful abroad, will sing in the new company.

We published several days since the list of engagements as DeGives' opera house. No new engagements. Mr. DeGive is negotiating with the Holman troupe at this time.

A Happy Evening to All.

The reunion of the members of St. Paul's church at the new parsonage on Monday night was a grand success—resulting in much pleasure to all and to none more than the pastor and wife: As each new arrival brought some [illegible], and something for the larder. The time was spent in making new and stirring up old acquaintance, shaking hands and singing—the latter was splendidly accompanied with the organ by one of our fair [illegible] street. When near midnight dispersed we found [illegible] a large table ladened [illegible] of all sorts and sizes. [illegible] night in the memory of [illegible] and his wife. God bless [illegible] and the good people of St. Paul's.

PASTOR AND WIFE.

TOWN TOPICS.

—A Dalton belle says men are not seeking wives but good cooks.

—Out at the Concord Mill, the people are fond of Rice and Love Porter.

—Everybody and his wife will go to DeGive's to-night to hear Miss Simmons.

—Decatur camp meeting [illegible] at Rock Chapel, near Lithonia, on the 27th.

—A good many "engagements" are reported "cancelled" in Atlanta since Sunday last.

—Several Atlanta swains are becoming piously inclined, judging from their desire to obtain *Pews* in Madison.

—Miss Tommy had a pleasant sociable at the residence of V. R. Tommey in Decatur last night.

—James Cogan has on his farm, four miles northeast of Atlanta, cotton six feet high averaging two hundred bolls to the stalk.

—The meetings at James' Hall continue with marked interest. Mr. Joseph Munday conducted the exercises yesterday. Come out at 5 p. m. to-day.

—Mr. W. A. Haygood has sold to Lee Smith of the Alhambra Saloon, a beautiful lot of decorative or imitation frescos wall paper. It is as handsome as was ever seen here.

—Every season it is being demonstrated that this locality can raise fine fruits, grapes vegetables and flowers, and we are gratified to state that every succeeding year additional interest is taken in their cultivation.

—The steam whistle of the rolling mill, we may say of it, as Coleridge did of the village bells, "the poor man's music," makes a terrible waking noise these mornings.

—From the amount of coal being received in the city at this time, it is to be presumed that the supply will be abundant the coming season. Will the price be reduced?

—An old man by the side of a big empty satchel, slept very soundly during the changes of the cars at the depot yesterday. He was doubtless very poor, for the Bible says "the abundance of the rich will not suffer them to sleep."

—Seven of the "Tullers" left last night for West Point, where a grand base ball match takes place between Alabama and Georgia. Quite a number went down from here to see the game, and an excursion party reaches there to-day from Montgomery.

—A test of the water works was made late yesterday evening at the corner of Wall and Pryor streets. A pressure of 175 was put on there, equal to about 250 at the works, before the giving way of a pipe stopped it.

—Two attractive additions of the Young Men's Library, "The Three Graces," and the "Crowning of Schiller." By the way a mathematical genius who frequents the library, counting the daily visitors, estimates the number for the past twelve months at between 40,000 to 50,000.

—This is the way they do in Washington City, under the head of "engagements": Ettinger—Hirsh.—Miss Beckey Ettinger, of New York, (now residing with Mr. B. Solomon, hatter, Seventh street,) and Mr. Solomon Hirsh, of Macon, Ga. No cards. What would the commercial traveler do if all his "engagements" were published?

—Dropping in at the store of Turner, Braumuller & Barth yesterday, we found W. H. Tarver busy unpacking goods just received from Mrs. Turner and Otto L. Braumuller, who are in New York. We learn that this firm are agents for George Wood's celebrated organs, in the states of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.

—At the Department of Agriculture yesterday, we saw Duchess d'Angoulems pears, weighing fourteen ounces, from the place of Col. E. C. Grier, of Griswoldville, and Seckel and Bartlett pears, weighing eleven ounces, from the orchard of Dr. T. P. James, of Green county. The Seckels are the largest of that variety we have seen.

—MR. TOPICS—Whose business is it to see that the sidewalks are kept clear of obstructions? W. L. Hubbard & Co., load their drays by laying a plank from their side door, on Loyd street, to their dray, the door being about three feet above the walk. It has happened not once nor twice, but hundreds of times, I think, thus compelling foot passengers to turn back and go around a block, to climb over the dray or go out in the street. It is a first class nuisance and ought to be stopped. TRAVELER.

—Our merchants say that while we have been plodding through the hot and dull summer months, we have not had much reason for any great complaint, even though the times are hard and money matters stringent. Our city has been extremely healthy and free from diseases, and has been blessed with an abundant crop of all kinds of fruits and vegetables, which are now generally sold at reasonable prices. The anticipation is, that the coming season will be good and prosperous. The crops of cereals will probably be an average one.

—Water is a good thing—good for household purposes, watering streets, sprinkling lawns, and supplying fountains. It is a public necessity because it greatly promotes public health and comfort, and augments the beauty and attractiveness of the city. But when it comes down from the clouds and runs through dirty sewers and stand about in public places like it did in front of Thompson's restaurant yesterday, anything but an attractive appearance, and being well calculated to breed disease and sickness, the city officials should certainly remedy it, for there is no public spot about Atlanta that just now requires attention more than this.

"Society News."

HOBBS—TARVER.—Yesterday afternoon Colonel Richard Hobbs, of Albany, was married, in this city, to Miss Annie H. Tarver, daughter of Henry A. Tarver, Esq., the ceremony being performed by Rev. C. C. Williams, of St. Philips's Church. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride, the relatives only of the two families being present to witness the nuptials. The happy pair left yesterday evening per the Kennesaw Route, for a bridal tour through the North. To the gallant groom and fair bride we tender our warmest congratulations. To them in truth:

Faith shall make them love the more,
Friendship true to all beside
Will never be fickle to a bride,
Honor based on manly truth
Shall love in age as well as youth.

PARROTT—SARGENT—At half past 2 o'clock yesterday evening, a number of the friends of the bride and groom assembled at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sargent, 93 Oak street, to witness the nuptials of Theodore F. Parrott and Miss Sallie Sargent. The parlor was decorated with a purity of taste that reflected the highest credit on the young ladies who arranged the wreaths and festoons. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. A. Caldwell, of Bristol, Tenn., uncle of the groom, in a brief but impressive manner.

The bridal presents numbered sixty pieces of which fifty-three were silver. We cannot enumerate them all, but cannot omit noticing two manificent boquets of rare exotic flowers whose perfume filled the air, sent by friends in Newnan; a beautiful piece of featherwork, by a lady seventy years of age; a handsome painting of Rochenstein on the Rhine, especially painted and presented by Miss Ada Brodnax; a splendid work of art from the hands of a fair young artist; a white wax cross, eighteen inches high, a wreath of feather flowers and leaves being twined around it. The orange rose and buds, the japonica, pansies, lilies, morning glories and others, are charmingly blended together, presenting a picture of rare beauty and delight. The cross is the gift of Miss Helen Long, a young lady of great talent.

After the ceremony was over the happy couple and guests repaired to another room where refreshments were served up. Ice cream (and we admired the charming Hebes who served it up,) grapes, cakes, etc., in rare profusion and unexcelled deliciousness. A handsome widower carried off several pounds of cake and a hat full of names to dream on, and he promised to give us the dream for publication.

Newnan was gloriously illustrated by the luminous loveliness and brilliant beauty of the Misses Pinson, Miss Moughan, Misses Brodnax, Miss Long, Mrs. Dr. Long, Miss Duncan, and others: That loveliness even in motion which plays Like the light upon Autumn's soft shadowy days,
Now here and now there, giving warmth as it flies
From the lips to the cheeks, from the cheeks to the eyes,
Now melting in mist and now breaking in gleams.

Mr. and Mrs. Parrott left by the Kennesaw Route for an extended trip to Niagara Falls and other points of interest. A crowd of friends attended them to the depot, and with us, wishing that they might, at the end of a well-spent life:—

"Like summer's beam and summer's stream
Float on in joy to meet
A calmer sea where storms shall cease—
A purer sky where all is peace."

The Water Works.

The test of the water works piping was resumed yesterday afternoon, and with very gratifying results. A gauge was attached to the hydrant at the Kimball house, and a pressure of 176 pounds to the square inch was reached and maintained for about 20 minutes. Then a 10 inch pipe gave way at the extremity of the line on Marietta street. A leak was also discovered in another pipe on the same street. The injuries will be repaired to-day.

A FUGITIVE.

An Un-Insurrected Negro Upon his Travels.

What he Knows About "Rising Up" and "sliding Out."

Yesterday afternoon there arrived in this city from Macon, a negro whose gills were still ashey with the paleness of fright. He was just up from Sandersville, where the excitement of the insurrection movement was highest, and he was bound for Alabama "whar his folkes live," and carrying thither a firm resolve never again to cross the Georgia line. He has grave doubts now of ever recovering the growth he has been scared out of!

WHAT HE KNOWS.

His name is Adam Jones, and he has been working a piece of rented land near Sandersville, on shares with another colored man. He says that they were both approached some weeks ago by Francis Murkerson, and told that they must join his company of colored troops. They objected, saying they didn't want anything to do with any of the "nigger clubs." But Murkerson said that "General" Morris, "de major ginral for Georgia," had

ORDERS FROM GEN. GRANT

to enroll all the negroes into companies right away, and all who refused, were to be marked for punishment.

REPORTER—What did Murkerson say these companies were to do?

JONES—He said that the democrats had done got into congress and dat Gineral Grant said if de niggers in de sout and de white republikins in de nort didn't stick up to him we couldn't hab no civil rights and never could have ekal chances wid de white people.

REPORTER—Did you both join them?

JONES—Yas, sah, we went down to de meetin house and had our names put down and paid a half dollar a piece. We was sworn on de Bible to do whatever de captain said and every man was told to

GET A GUN

and a blue coat just as soon as he could. I heard some of de niggers at dat meeting talking about killing de white folks and saying which one dey wanted to git at fust, and I tinks to myself, dis aint no place and no company for me to be in, and told my pardner so when we was going home dat night. So we just agitated de matter among us two and we decided not to go back any more, and we didn't.

REPORTER—Why were they going to kill the white people?

JONES—Well, some of dem said de white folks warn't paying enuff for wages, and was trying to starve the niggers out, and dat we must either kill de white people or starve to death. Some of dem. Frank Murkerson said dat at de meetin'—dat when de yankees whipped de rebels all de lands in de souf, 'come contraband, and 'longed to de colored people whar made de money to buy it, and de time was come for de niggers to rise up and

DEMAND THEIR RIGHTS!

I knowed dat warn't so, and dat dem niggers was just telling lies to us darkies, so I quit 'em. And I tell you de God's truf, sir, when I say dere's a mighty bad set o' niggers down dar about Sandersville

REPORTER—You didn't know much about the last orders the negroes had, then?

JONES—No, sir; not much. De last heerd was at church, Sunday two weeks ago. Dey told me dar dat de whole nigger population was bigger dan de white people, and dat de plan was to clean de white folkes up purty soon. De plan was to take 'bout a dozen counties and kill de white folkes out, and make a state of our own, dat dey was to call

"FREEDMAN'S LAND,"

and Ginrul Morris was to be de governor and commandint-in chief of all de niggers in it. Dey said all de niggers what jined dem was to git a farm of his own, and all dat didn't was to be tuck up and tried and

SOLD OUT TO WORK

for de highest bidder. De niggers was mightily tuck up wid de idee, and all de women and men tuck a power o' interest in de time when dey was to take all dese things in dere own hands.

Reporter—What are you leaving there for?

JONES—Well, I didn't want to be mixed up in it, so I just sold out all de tings I had dat I could, and went to Sandersville when I found out dat de white people was up in arms after de niggers. I didn't know what dem fool darkies would do, so I wanted to be wid de white folkes. But de white folkes acted mighty straight and squar all along wid de darkies. Dey told me to go 'bout my business, so I just come along up here on my way home. I don't want to live down dere among dem niggers, kase dey always fightin' and stealin' and gettin' in some trouble.

Adam was very free in condemning the affair and was glad to get away from any proximity to it. He left last night on the West Point train, happy to get back to Alabam!

EVERY merchant and tradesmen in Atlanta should advertise in the mammoth CONSTITUTION of September 1st. See advertisement.

THE COMMISSIONER.

Another Counterfeit Money Case.

William Doyle, a negro man of this city, was tried before Commissioner Smith yesterday for passing counterfeit money. The evidence showed that William had one of those bogus half dollars, which are believed to have been manufactured by McCan who is now in jail. He passed it upon a negro boy, receiving 50 cents in greenbacks and a cigar back. When the boy attempted to get rid of it the fraud was discovered. Messrs. Spencer and Massey appeared for the defense. The court committed Doyle to jail in default of a bond of $500.

FATED FARROW.

Is he Really to Step Down and Out?

Yesterday a couple of radicals of some noted and reputed power at Washington were dining at the Kimball House. The only other person at their table was a guileless looking youth who bore no resemblance to a press reporter, and hence the noble spoilsmen let themselves out.

The drift of their conversation only could be caught, but this was plain enough, that it was about one whom they did not hesitate to denominate

"PATRICK" FARROW,

and the necessity for having his fine-looking head roll ghastly and grim into the basket which ever standeth ready beneath the official guillotine. It was claimed that Farrow had been in long enough to be pretty "fat" by this time, and that, in view of the short time between now and the next election and the uncertainty of that issue, he ought to be willing to rusticate and let some other of the "lean kine" fatten at the public trough. At any rate they seemed to fully agree that this was

A GROUND-HOG CASE

with somebody, and that the safety of the republic depended upon Farrow's official death and that this lamentable event must occur before October 1st. When that time rolls around we shall watch to see if "P. F." really succumbs to the power of these Warwicks

Our Schools.

It is not a great while now before our schools will be opened. We are pleased to think, that in the community, education is not regarded as a process instituted on the human being to fit him for a specific employment, by the instillation of a given amount of knowledge into his intellect, but as the complete development of human nature, with a view to the habitual discharge of all its relations.

It is difficult to realize what education will do for a man, commenced early, and conducted in accordance with the laws of influence, through the successive development and completion of his capabilities. During the next session of our schools, may no clouds or darkness be allowed to hang around any of the children. May life, with all its provisions for progress be revealed to them. May they be made conscious of the work which they exist to complete, and be inspired with a sense of the glorious future which awaits them. May many a slumbering soul among them be awakened to life, activity and light.

New Cotton.

Messrs. Geo. W. Parrott & Bro., of this city, will receive this morning, from Mr. John N. Cooper, of LaGrange, Georgia, the first bale of new cotton from Troup county. The bale was raised on the plantation of that enterprising planter, of old Troup, S. W. Swanson, and weighs 525 pounds. We congratulate Mr. Cooper on being the lucky purchaser and the Messrs. Parrott of being the receivers of the first of the new crop of our own section of country.

GEORGIA SCENES.

A Jaunting Journey Among the Hills and Valleys of Northeast Georgia.

How and When to See the Finest Scenery in the South.

In the good old days, before the war, many of our southern people made annual visits to the mountains, valleys and mineral springs of the "up country," or northeast Georgia, western North Carolina, and east Tennessee. Their favorite mode of journeying was in their own conveyances, and with their own teams, making the trip by easy stages, visiting any points of interest that excited curiosity and generally reaping both health and enjoyment from the unutilited and unconvential style of sight seeing. Railroad travel and the conversion of watering places into bazaars of fashion and tournaments of flirtation have thrown this good-old fashioned style of "summer jaunting" into the back ground of late. However Col. Reuben Arnold, a prominent lawyer of Atlanta, has just returned, with his family, from a trial of the old plan and he pronounces it splendid, and has had a month of the most varied and interesting pleasure. He left July 22nd, with his family snugly put away in a fine road hack, drawn by a span of good horses, and having aboard an ample outfit of creature comforts and baggage.

SULPHUR SPRINGS.

He went direct to Gainesville, and thence on for six miles to the sulphur springs. At these springs he found a splendid character of sulphur water, and stopped for eight days to fully enjoy it. It is cool, palatable and strongly impregnated with sulphur, and has some traces of magnesia. The effect of it charms one, and the drinker is seldom satisfied that he has enough of it. It makes one sleep, and from the somnolence thus induced, one awakes visibly refreshed and invigorated. Col. Arnold pronounces it the best sulphur water he has ever encountered anywhere in the southern country. From this point our traveler struck for the spurs of

THE BLUE RIDGE

and traveled along the fine mountain roads, whose every turn revealed new and grander pieces of scenery, the panoramic succession of which could only be equalled in the rapid turning over of the leaves of some art album into which had been gathered pictures of the most famous scenes of earth. Here were sweet, beautiful valleys; there towering and majestic mountains, and over all a fair blue sky, flecked here and there with white clouds like silken-sailed yachts upon a pictured sea. Soon the quaint old town of

CLARKSVILLE,

county seat of Habersham county, was reached. This is a quiet, homely, but hospitable village, of the traditional kind, and is situated here in the valley, protected by giant mountain sentinels and surrounded by historic spots in the aboriginal history of Georgia, and to which are attached those curious Indian traditions which seem never destined to die. The place is quite a resort for summer tourists, and many were here when our informant stopped. After overhauling the vehicles for repairs, our travelers went on to

TALLULAH FALLS,

where they found Col. Young and his excellent lady, busy with a house full of guests. The falls are coming to be potent attractions and Col. Young says THE CONSTITUTION is chargeable with increasing his cares this season, as the excursion to the Fall given by it to the editors of the State caused them to be largely advertised and to attract a flood of people into the path-way of his house. Here both pen and language fail to describe the wondrous grandeur, picturesqueness and beauty of the scenes about the place. But Colonel Arnold declares it to be the coolest place he ever rested at in summer time. The strong, cool wind which is always blowing down river's the chasm-bed, strikes the hot pulse by and keeps the temperature down to a refreshing degree, while at night, one just draws up the blankets and soothed by the droning flow of the river, goes soundly and sweetly to sleep. From the falls Col. A. went up the country and crossed the Tallulah river in

RABUN COUNTY,

which he declares to be a very interesting county, indeed. There were seen extraordinary fine crops, and some magnificent bottom land. Among the episodes of the trip Col. Arnold said:

"When crossing Tallulah mountain we met two brothers of Justice Bleckley, of our supreme court, Sylvester and Frank being their names. I gave them the first information they had received of their brothers elevation to the supreme bench. They seemed pleased at the fact, but one of them shook his head dubiously and said he didn't know whether Logan would take it or not!"

The lands in some portions of this county are advancing very rapidly, but there is plenty of room for speculation in them. Col. Arnold believes a railroad running through this section would develop a fine country, and immense resources and wealth.

AT CLAYTON,

the party found something which, possibly, all tourists would not relish. It was a hotel, and the only one in the place, which has been the scene of two murders. The servants said the house was haunted, but the party's rest over night was not disturbed by either of the victims walking around with his head in his hand.

RABUN GAP

appears to be the best in the Blue Ridge range through which to carry a railroad, as the deepest excavation necessary to proper grading would only be about four feet deep! Near here the colonel saw where the grading had been done years ago for the old Cincinnati, Knoxville, Rabun Gap and Charleston road. The country about here is as fine as any on the globe, and is evidenced by the luxuriant growth of crops of corn and other farm productions

A CURIOUS FACT

seen here is in the indisputable evidence that the Tennessee river rises and has its source in Georgia! Beyond Rabun Gap is a beautiful valley, equal in all the elements of loveliness to Nacooche. Its richness in productions is almost unsurpassed. It is called, too, the Tennessee Valley!

FRANKLIN,

in North Carolina, was the remotest point reached. The scenery about this old town is really marvellous in varied grandeur. In returning from this point towards Atlanta, Col. Arnold stopped at the magnificent residence and farm of Col. J. A. Nichols, in Nacooche Valley. Col. N. receives all visitors with genuine hospitality and takes great delight in making them feel at home in his "Palace amid the mountains." He has one of the handsomest places in Georgia, and is surrounded with all the comforts and luxuries that heart can crave and money buy. To inspect his picture gallery, filled with superb paintings of Georgia scenery, by foreign artists, his lawn and fountains, his deer park, dog kennels, fish ponds, stables, museum of Indian curiosities gathered in the surrounding country, etc., are well worth the time of the tourist.

While driving through Nacoochee Valley, the party were caught in a terrific mountain thunder storm, but safely ensconced, they enjoyed the magnificent display of elemental powers brought out in this medley of wind, rain and lightning. Although the trip was one to be repeated and duplicated by thousands of our people, Col. Arnold says to all: Take THE CONSTITUTION'S advice and go to northeast Georgia for health and the finest scenery in the south.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Order of Circuits.

4	Atlanta	14	13. Coweta 13
5.	Southern	4	14. Rome 16
6.	Oconee	1	15. Cherokee 9
7.	Albany	18	16. Augusta 19
8.	Southwestern	24	17. Middle 9
9.	Pataula	13	18. Ocmulgee 14
10.	Chattahoochee	43	19. Eastern 22
11	Macon	11	20. Brunswick 4
12.	Flint	18	

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, August 24, 1875.

After delivering opinions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

Alex. C. King was admitted to the bar upon taking the usual oath.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 21. Warren J. Clarke vs. E. J. Hulsey. Ejection, from DeKalb. Argued.
L. J. Winn, Hillyer & Bro., for plaintiff in error.
W. H. Hulsey, contra.
No. 22. Margaret New, et al. vs. Samuel Potts, executor. Equity, from DeKalb.
M. A. Bell, W. H. Hulsey, for plaintiff in error.
L. J. Winn, M. A. Candler, contra.
Pending the argument of Mr. Bell, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock, a. m., to-morrow.

SPEALING.

Three Houses Entered Night Before Last.

The house thieves in Atlanta have been been quiet for some time past, and we have had very little of their doings to report. But night before last they opened the fall campaign in earnest, and no less than four robberies were committed. The boldness of these crimes indicate that there is a skilled band of thieves in the city, and we would recommend to housekeepers to see to it that all doors and windows are securely fastened at night. The time of three of these robberies is supposed by the police to have been about the time of the fire.

The residence of Mr. Jack Neal was entered from Mitchell street, through a window on the first floor. The thief or thieves entered Mr. Neal's bedroom and stole a coat, pants and vest that were lying upon a chair. In the pocket of the coat was about $3,000 worth of notes, of no value, of course, to the rogue, but of very considerable value to the owner. Mr. Neal was in the room asleep at the time, and knew nothing of his loss until yesterday morning when he at once notified the police.

ROBBERY NO. 2.

The residence of Mr. J. P. Holbrook was entered while the family were asleep, and a black coat, black pants and white vest, belonging to Mr. Holbrook, and a coat belonging to his son were carried off.

NO 3.

The children of Mr. Sam Inman lost several of their dresses and other clothing during the night. The thief probably climbed up on the back fence and opened one of the adjacent windows on the first floor. He then put in his arm and stole all the clothing he could reach. Nobody was alarmed.

NO. 4.

A gentleman residing near the corner of Haynes and Markham streets, went to bed leaving four new shirts hanging on a clothes line. That gentleman didn't find any shirts there worth mentioning, when he woke up the next morning, and he wants to see the thief badly. No arrests in any of these cases had been made up to twelve o'clock last night.

Hon. John H. James.

Editors Constitution:

I have read a letter in your paper of the 18th inst., taken from the Chronicle and Sentinel, in which, among other things, reference is made to Hon. John H. James, and his prospects for election to the position of governor. The writer is supported in the statement that the prospects of Mr. James are growing more bright by your editorial comments of the same date.

It is gratifying to the friends of that gentleman to discover that as he is better known he is more highly and justly appreciated, and that many who, when his name was first suggested for the executive place, were disposed to treat the suggestion with indifference and ridicule, are looking upon his promotion to that position not only as a probability, but as promising the best results to the great interests of the people.

The writer referred to says that the subject of "finance" is the hobby of Mr. James. This is emphatically his distinctive "hobby" and it is also the question which underlies the prosperity, happiness and honor of the people. The mismanagement of the finances of a state will sooner than among other cause affect the general good. None who are conversant with the present uncertainty which attends the financial condition of Georgia—extending even to ignorance in regard to the amount of her bonded liability—can doubt the necessity for some one at the helm who by extraordinary financial ability may bring order out of confusion and substitute wise policy for that which has involved our actual financial condition in doubt. The disease which has taken hold upon the interest of the people, needs a physician who is able to grapple with and eradicate it. Mr. James is certainly recommended for this purpose by his distinguished reputation as a financier. We may have many men in Georgia who surpass him in some respects, but all other considerations and qualifications are as nothing when compared with that which is required to comprehend and control the great fundamental subject of the finances and credit of the state. The sensible, thinking, people know this and are becoming acquainted with the fitness and ability of Mr. James, which very rationally accounts for the rapidly increasing brightness of his prospects.

The writer alluded to mentions the war record of Mr. James, which he asserts as being fixed up. The truth of the matter is, that the only fixing up necessary for Mr. James' vindication, was the publication of the facts. This has been done in a biographical sketch that recently appeared in many of the newspapers of Georgia. If after reading that sketch, in which Mr. James is fully vindicated from the slanders put in circulation on this subject, any should still have doubts, let them call on him and read the original papers, in which a full disclosure of the truth is apparent.

The people will do well to keep the facts in view, that the great question is the state's finances, and that John H. James is the state's great financier. HOMER.

"De Inskurruption."

Pete called across the fence to the man who was digging in the garden:

"Sh, is you heerd anyting 'bout de inskurruption down dyar below Macon?"

"Yas, I heerd Mr. Jones a readin' in de papers about dem niggers rousing up to kill de white folks."

"Well, dat's what I heerd. What is yore judgment 'pon dat?"

"Well, I'm a moughty free spoken nigger, I is, and I tink de niggers better rouse up and freeze to de white folkes, kase sence I know'd freedom de niggers is had a cussed sight too much polyticks and too little bread, I'm a chimix to yer!"

"Dat's de bible fact," said Pete as he jogged on with "the boss's verlees."

TELEGRAPHIC.

The International Swimming Match

Johnson, of England, Outswims Coyle, of America.

The Protestant Convention Meets in New Jersey.

Particulars of the Attack on the English Squadron in Carlisle Bay.

The Officers of the American War Steamers Hooted at in Tripoli.

Railroad Accidents, Burglaries, Fires, Races, etc.

COLONEL T. J. SMITH'S APPOINTMENTS.

He Has to Give Them Up.

[Special to The Constitution.]

COLUMBUS, GA., August 24, 1875.

I saw Colonel T. J. Smith to-day while en route to Talbotton, and he states that in consequence of his being foreman of the Grand Jury of Washington county, before whom will be brought the bills of indictment against the negro insurrectionists, he cannot fill his appointments with North Georgia Granges next week. H.

Crops between Macon and Columbus.

[Special to The Constitution.]

COLUMBUS, GA., August 24, 1875.

The crops between here and Macon are fearfully bad. The drought has cut off the corn crop more than one-half and the cotton crop one-third. The farmers, however, are not despondent, but striving to adopt measures looking to supplying the deficit in the provision crops. S. H.

The Grangers.

[Special to The Constitution.]

BUTLER, August 24, 1875.

General A. H. Colquitt and Colonel T. J. Smith, Master of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, made speeches here to-day to a large crowd. General Colquitt was received with great enthusiasm. He and Colonel Smith left to-night for Talbot county, where they speak to-morrow. S.

Charley Ross.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., August 24.—Mr. Ross will arrive in Plattsburg to-morrow in search of his missing child.

Death of a Bishop.

TORONTO, August 24.—Willis Nazery, bishop of the British Methodist Episcopal church in Canada, died Sunday last.

Fire.

NEWARK, N. J., August 24.—Twelve houses, the property of Thos. O'Leary, were burned. Incendiarism is suspected.

Animal Disease.

LONDON, August 24.—The foot and mouth disease has broken out with great violence in Dorsetshire, where 12,000 are down with it. The distemper is spreading rapidly to other portions of England.

War Steamers at Tripoli.

LONDON, August 24.—The American war steamers Congress and Hartford arrived at Tripoli Saturday. A number of officers who landed from the Congress were hooted by the rabble. Satisfaction was given for insults to the officers who landed, but not for the previous insults to the American consul. Up to Sunday both vessels remained at Tripoli.

The Insurrection.

LONDON, August 24.—The Russian General, Kaufman, has replied to the Khokan rebels, agreeing to acknowledge the new Khan if Russia be indemnified for losses by the insurrection, and the treaties between the Russian government and the late Khan be accepted and observed by the new one.

Amateur Oarsmen.

SARATOGA, August 24.—The third annual international regatta of amateur oarsmen came off to-day. Lovely weather, with perfect water. Two races were on the programme. The championship for single sculls was won by C. E. Courtney, of Union Springs, and the junior single scull race was won by Jas. Riley, of the Neptune boat club

Burglars.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Three burglars attemted to break into the residence of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, No. 43 west 54 street, at 1 o'clock this morning, and set off the electric alarm while prying open a window. Mr. Hamond aroused and seizing a pistol fired four shots at the burglars, wounding one. The latter returned one shot and fled. No arrests have yet been made.

Donaldson.

PORT HOPE, August 24.—The bottle found washed ashore this morning contained the following: "Over Lake Michigan at 8 p. m. of the evening of starting, about thirty miles from Chicago. About 3,000 feet high; a gale coming on from the northeast; balloon is getting out of order, the gas escaping fast; can't remain up much longer, will sure fly land in the lake. Fearful storm." Signed Donaldson. The writing is well preserved.

Cotton Claims.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The following are the cotton claims which the court of claims decided in favor of the claimants, and from which the United States appealed to the supreme court: R. G. Johnson, E. D. Batchelder, Reese Cook, Thomas Kidd, administrator of Bolles Spier, Thomas Liddell, Denton, J. J. Cowen administrator of Hannah Bodenheim, Ld McLean, W. Mayber, George Hawkins, Isaac Wade, Wm. Robertson, Douglas et al.

The dark Eliza Bell, leaving New York will take the Canada mail.

Democratic Convention.

SEA GROVE, N. J., August 24.—The steamer City Point from Philadelphia arrived, bringing nearly 200 delegates to the convention of all protestant denominations, which meets here to-morrow. Among the number were Rev. Drs. Grammers, Smith, Morris and Fulton of Baltimore; A. Nevin-Bomberger, Hon. J. Ross Dowden, of Philadelphia; Dr. Pilser, of Washington; Cannon, of Virginia, and Dr. Litts of Delaware. Among the noted guests are, Drs. Tyng Talmadge and Culyer, of New York and Brooklyn, and Dr. Newman, of Washington, D. C. A number arrived by the evening train, and large accessions are expected to-morrow.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—For the south Atlantic states continued high, but slowly falling pressure, except on the south Atlantic coast, slight rise in temperature, northeasterly to southeasterly winds and cloudy weather, with rain near the coast, and fair or partly cloudy weather in the interior. The Ohio river will continue to fall. The Mississippi will fall at the stations above Vicksburg, where it will remain stationary.

SPECIAL RIVER REPORT.

7 P. M.—The Mississippi has fallen 4 inches at St. Louis: thirty-three inches at Cairo; twenty-five inches at Memphis, and seven inches at Helena. It has risen one inch at Vicksburg, where it is now one inch below the danger line.

The Fight in Carlisle Bay.

LONDON, August 24.—The colonial office has received the following particulars of the attack on Commodore Goodenough and a portion of the crew of the Pearl: The commodore and party on the 12th inst. landed in Carlisle bay for the purpose of opening up intercourse with the natives of Santa Cruz Island, who attacked the Sandfly in the same place last year. After remaining about an hour ashore, and making apparently satisfactory progress toward their object, they were preparing to return to the ship, when suddenly the natives, who were only a few yards away, shot at Commodore Goodenough, and a poisoned arrow penetrated his left side. The

Daily Constitution.

AN EARLY POEM BY EDGAR ALLAN POE.

The following verses, never before published were written in the album of a Baltimore lady by Edgar A. Poe, at the age of 19, shortly after he left West Point in 1829. They are given in fac-simile in September.

ALONE.

From childhood's hour I have not been
As others were—I have not seen
As others saw—I could not bring
My passions from a common spring.
From the same source I have not taken
My sorrow—I could not awaken
My heart to joy at the same tone—
And all I loved—I loved alone.
Then—in my childhood—in the dawn
Of a most stormy life—was drawn
From every depth of good and ill
The mystery which binds me still.
From the torrent, or the fountain—
From the red cliff of the mountain—
From the sun that round me roll'd
In its autumn tint of gold.
From the lightning in the sky
As it pass'd me flying by—
From the thunder and the storm—
And the cloud took the form
(When the rest of heaven was blue)
Of a demon in my view.

(Scribner for September.

SUMMARY OF STATE NEWS.

ROME.

—Col. P. M. Shelley has been appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the fourth district.

—The city council has revoked the section of the tax ordinance levying a tax of one per cent., and authorised the Mayor to retain counsel for the purpose of defending suits pending or that may be brought on coupons or bonds.—Commercial.

GRIFFIN.

—The Spalding bar highly compliment Judge H. B. Tompkins for his ability and courteous bearing.

—The airy nymphs above were emotional sympathy with us poor mortals Saturday and shed a few spray like tears on our turnip patches.—News.

DAHLONEGA.

—Eli Wechunt has a twin cucumber.

—Dahlonega will soon have a brick yard.

—Chas. G. Loud, superintendent of the Georgia Gold Mining company, is progressing rapidly with his work, and will soon be ready to commence operations on the Chestatee river, near Neisler's ford. The company contemplate using a caison, a machine for cutting off and drying up the bed of the river. The machine is made of iron, ten feet long, and eight feet high, operates under the water, and the men who operate it are inside the machine. It will take twenty-two tons of sand on top and on the sides to sink it.—Signal.

CUMMING.

—Mr. Bob Hood is cultivating three acres in corn on one of the tributaries of Big Creek, which Mr. W. H. Rusk informs us will make one hundred bushels per acre. The land belongs to Mr. John Garrett; the soil, is vegetable mold and alluvial deposit on a black miry quay which rests on perfect ly white sand. The rows of corn are three feet apart, and there is more than a stalk of corn for every square foot.

—Our wagon factories are constantly filling orders from lower and middle Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama and Florida.—Clarion.

BLAKELY.

—Money is getting plentiful again—we collected $2 this week.

—A majority of the farmers in Early county are making crops under the same thing as no fence, and when the time comes when the whole county must be fenced anew, a no fence law will become more popular than now.—News.

THOMASVILLE.

—It is thought that with proper economy, Thomas county has made corn enough to do her.

—There are ten negro men, one white man and two negro women on the chain gang.

—Jim Mitchell had a $1.50 pistol loaded, and was fooling with it, when it went off and killed Ed Mitchell. Both colored.

—Calisthenics is to be introduced into Young Female College.

—Thomasville is the Atlanta of Southern Georgia.—[Times.

MARSHALVILLE

—Judge C. E. Soloman, not only raises his own bacon, but has thirty-four possums raising.

—Alf Frederick has returned to West Point.—Home Journal.

MONTEZUMA.

—Fourteen of Montezuma's marksmen killed 300 doves in four hours.

—Macon county is without a sheriff.—Weekly.

DARIEN.

—There are 260 defaulting tax payers in McIntosh county, principally negroes.

—McIntosh county has 9 professions and 895 polls.—[Timber Gazette.

JEFFERSON.

—Sam White took sixty pounds of honey from one gum, and left sixty pounds.

—The colored people of Jackson county are giving attention to the subject of education. Several schools have been started within a short time.

—T. M. Daniel while attempting to jump out of his buggy fell and the wheels passing over the "spinal cord" paralyzed his left leg.—[Forest News.

COLUMBUS.

—A watermelon patch two miles from Columbus contains six thousand melons.

—A gentleman who farms twelve miles from Columbus has tried the experiment of irrigation this year, and the results have been most satisfactory. He has a field of fifteen acres of corn on which it has been tried, and this will produce about fifty bushels to the acre. He is in favor of irrigation, and intends to try it on a larger scale next year.

—Columbus boys are down with the base ball fever.—(Times.

—The dam in our river, constructed by the Eagle and Phenix mills, is of three thousand horse power, and will run 180,000 spindles. There is room for a dozen factories along the canal.

—Garters of celise satin, costing $50 are worn.

—There is a colored man, almost white, in this county who is reported to be worth $25,000 or more, and is highly esteemed and respected by all classes. He is said to own several thousand dollars in United States bonds. He is giving his family the very best of education, and a daughter is reported to be an accomplished musician.

MADISON.

—E. W. Butler is principal of the Madison Male High school.

—The 20th of August, 1875, must stand as a memorable day in the history of our city. On that day the U. S. mail outstriped the express company and sent beside the usual amount, ten two bushel bags of mail Our worthy postmaster was at a loss how to get them to the postoffice, and thinks that if they come again he will subscribe to a street railroad. It is not thought that he toted them all at once. They were all for one gentleman.—Home Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

—A five foot alligator was discovered in Rocky Comfort creek. Wiley Kitchens caught and held the alligator until he was beat to death.

—Fred Oscar, son of Judge John W. Brinson, fell into a thirty-foot well. Fred is but two years old, yet he managed to keep his head above water and shout, "help, buddy, help!" His little brother, 12 years old, slid down a rope, placed him in a sugar box, and he was landed safely.—News and Farmer.

MARRIED IN GEORGIA.

—William Watkins to Miss Ophelia Fockinger, of Louisville, on the 17th.

DIED IN GEORGIA.

—Elisha Lay, of Jackson county, on the 8th. Aged 94.

—Joseph Johnson, of Jackson county, on the 17th.

—John Ferguson, of Clarke county, on the 9th. Aged 55.

—Mrs. G. W. Cook, at Indian Springs, on the 19th. Aged 49

BREVITIES.

—George W. Childs has a span of horses that costs $3,000. That money has gone to meat—horseflesh.

—In a Broadway shop window is displayed this notice: "Boy wanted, that has fully rested himself and is not too intellectual."

—Camp-meeting John Allen, 82 years old, has just attended his 251st camp-meeting—this time at Old Orchard Beach, Me.

—The White Sulphur Springs hotel, Va, will be pulled down next year. It cost $1,000,000, and has paid no dividends.

—A genial soul in Georgia, whose fifth wife was killed by the tornado of last March, has married his sixth, and is ready for more hard weather.

—When freedom, from her mountain height, unfurled her standard to the air, her skirts, pinned back so very tight, made her appear exceeding spare.

—The Boston newspaper editors leave out telegrams when the news begins to crowd the articles containing Greek words.

—Mr. Moody once gave up a salary of from $1,200 to $1,500 a year in Boston, to go on a mision among the rough boys of Chicago. Mr. Moody was a rough boy himself until he was about seventeen years old.

—Joaquin Miller, "the Byron of the Plains," has left Long Branch, and despite the strong and powerful influence brought to bear, declined to have his hair cut.

—At the University at Charlottesburg, Va., Leo Napoleon Levi of Victoria, Texas, the only Jew in the university, received the gold medal for eloquence, in a contest of eight students selected to represent the whole body.

—Ann Eliza Seventeen calls upon Heaven and the American people to avenge the victims of Mountain Meadows. In this connection she would state that large and small lyceums will be furnished with letters with promptitude and despatch. A perfect fit guaranteed. Cheap for cash.

—O'Connell, in addressing a jury, having exhausted every ordinary epithet of abuse, stopped for a word, and then added, this "unutfrageous ruffian." When afterward asked by his friends the meaning of the word, he confessed he did not know, but said "he thought it sounded well."

—A queer civil funeral, that of Clori Pontonnel, the little son of a wine merchant, took place in Paris the other day. Two persons carried the coffin and about twenty friends followed in the grave the boy's father following the following address: "Adieu, my son, adieu, citizen, for you were a citizen of the future—not baptized! Now thou hast returned to nothingness, for there is no soul. Become manure; there is need of it for good wine."

—M. de Girardin, the father of cheap newspapers in Paris, was thrice married. Of his first wife little is said, and his second helpmeet was Delphine Gay, a "Nurse of the Restoration," who greatly assisted her husband in his political and literary elevation. The third was Maria von Brandid, countess of Tieffenbuch and widow of Fredetick of Nassau. When the Tuileries was sacked an unpublished decree was found, dated July 27, 1870, and countersigned by M. Olivier, raising Girardin to the dignity of Senator of France.

A Verdict in Accordance with Proofs.

The verdict of the public in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters differs from some that might be mentioned, in being in strict accordance with the proofs repeatedly adduced in support of the claims of America's most popular remedy. It may well be doubted if there was ever a medicine in substantiation of whose merits such a mass of unsolicited testimony has accumulated. An examination of this testimony establishes a fact of the last importance to the sick and debilitated, as well as those who are exposed to unfavorable influences of climate—namely, that the Bitters are an unequalled tonic, an active and thorough specific for every disorder of the digestive, biliary and excretory organs, a reliable means of regulating the discharge of the most important functions of the body, and a supreme protective against intermittent and remittent fevers, and all other diseases to which malaria give birth. aug20-deod&w1w

THE frequent disorders to which our system are subject, are in a very great measure brought on by our own carelessness and are aggravated by neglecting the use of proper remedies. If those who are troubled with dyspepsia, liver complaint, female sickness or diseases of the bowels, would try the celebrated Home Stomach Bitters, they would find speedy relief and a permanent cure. aug25—d1aw&w1w

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, August 24.—Cotton firm; sales 540 bales; uplands 14⅝; Orleans 14¾.

Futures opened quiet and easy as follows: September 13 29-32a13 31-32; October 13 9-16 a13⅝; November 13 17-32a13 19-32; December 13 9-16a13⅝; January 13 23-32a13 25 32; February 13 29-32a13 15-16; March 14 3 32a 14⅛.

Money 1¼. Gold 113¼. Exchange—long $4 87½; short $4 90. Stocks dull and lower for some. Governments dull and steady. State bonds dull and nominal.

Flour dull and heavy. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn very firm. Pork firm at $21 25. Lard quiet; steam 13⅞. Turpentine dull at 31½a32. Rosin quiet at $1 65 a$1 70 for strained. Freights heavy.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—noon.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 7⅝; middling Orleans 7 7-16; sales 14,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export; to arrive easier and not quotably lower.

LIVERPOOL, August 24—2:00 P. M.—Cotton sales on a basis of middling uplands, new crop, nothing below low middlings, 7 3-16.

LIVERPOOL, August 24—3:00 P.M.—Cotton sales middling uplands, nothing below low middlings, October delivery 7 3-16.

LIVERPOOL, August 24—3 P. M.—Cotton sales to-day, include 6,000 bales American.

LONDON, August 24.—Erie 14¼. Street rate is 1½a1⅝, which is ⅛a¼ below bank rates.

PARIS, August 24.—Rentes 65f 15c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—The Calcutta, from Liverpool for New Orleans, returned, on account of being damaged in a collision.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Arrived out—Delagantia, Minnie, Abby, G. E. Jayne, Prudent, Pekin, Gem, Premier, Bennington, Amos Walker, Tordenshold.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]
CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga. August 24, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying.....110 Selling.....112
SILVER—
Buying.....103 Selling.....106
EXCHANGE—
Buying at....par Selling.....¼ prem

BONDS—	
Georgia 6s.....85a88	Atlanta City 8s.83a84
Georgia 7s.....95a98	Aug'sta City 8s.81a83
Ga. 7s gold....96a100	Georgia R. R....90a93
Ga. 8s.....100a108	A. & W.P.R.R.93a100
Atlanta Water.78a75	Savannah City..82a85
Atlanta City 7s.73a75	
STOCKS—	
Ga. R. R...73a75	A. & W. P. R. R.65a70
C. R. R....50a53	

Atlanta Produce Market.

PORK—car load	7¾ gross.
BEEF CATTLE	2a5
EGGS	18
BUTTER—	
Country	15a20
POULTRY—	
grown chickens	25a27
spring chickens	15a20
Geese	none
Ducks	15a18
FEATHERS	50a60
BEESWAX	25a28
RAGS	2¼a3
DRIED FRUIT—	
Peaches, unpeeled	4
Peaches peeled	none
Apples peeled	none
Apples unpeeled	5a6

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN—	
Prime white	$1 05
Yellow and Mixed	$1 03
MEAL	$1 05
GRITS	$6 25
WHEAT	$1 20a1 40
OATS	65a75
HAY—	
Timothy	$1 60
Clover	$1 25
Tennessee	$1 35a1 40
PEAS—	
Clay	$1 25a1 50
Cow	$1 25
MOLASSES—	
Barrels	38
Tierces	33
Hhds	32
SYRUPS—	
New York	50a75
New Orleans	75a80
MACKEREL—	
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits	$1 75a82
No. 2 half bbls $5a5 50; kits	$1 25a1 40
No. 3 bbls $9 50; ½ $4 50a4 75; kts	$1 15
COFFEE—	
Rio	22½a25
Java	36
SUGAR—	
A	11½
White extra C	11¾
Yellow C	10a10¾
Demerara	11
New Orleans	9½a10¾
FLOUR—	
Fancy	$7 50a8 50
Extra family	$7 25a7 50
Family	$6 50a7 00
Extra	$6 00
Superfine	$5 50
BACON—	
Clear sides	14¾
Clear rib sides	14½
Shoulders	11¾
BULK MEATS—	
Clear sides	13¼
Clear rib sides	13⅜
Long clear sides	13¼
Shoulders	none
LARD—	
Tierces	16a16¼
Kegs and cans	17
Buckets	17⅛
HAMS—	
Sugar-cured hams	15
Country	store

Tobacco.

CHEWING—	
Common, sound, 11-in new per lb.	55a60
Common, sound, 11-in old per lb.	57a65
Medium, 11-in old	65a85
Good 11-in old	68a75
Fine 11-in old	75a85
Bright navys	60a65
Bright quarters 12-in	60a65
Good	70
Fine	
12 in, pounds, good	
Stu [illegible] AAA	10
SMOKING—	
Durham, per pound	65
Cavendish	$1 25

Wines and Liquors.

CORN WHISKY—	
Proof, 100 per cent	$1 45a1 90
89 per ct	$1 20

CARPETS, &c.

CARPETS!

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
21 Marietta, corner Broad Street,
DEALER IN
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains, Lambrequins, Shades and Upholstery Goods.
Orders from a distance will meet prompt attention. mar28—dtf

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

Marriage Guide.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key and not left carelessly about the house.

It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world-wide, and should be in the private drawer of every male and female throughout the entire globe. It embraces everything on the subject of the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Home Dispensary, No. 12 S. Eighth street St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the numerous quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts occupies a double house of twenty-seven rooms; is indorsed by some of the most celebrated medical professors of this country and Europe, and can be consulted personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office and parlors, No. 12 North Eighth street, between Main and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

A FORTUNE FOR 8

Wyoming Monthly

LOTTERY.

Legalized by Authority of an act of the Legislature! Tickets $1 each. Six for $5. One Chance in every 8

Fifth Extraordinary Drawing,

Cash Prize of	$100,0
Cash Prize of	50,0
Cash Prize of	25,0
Cash Prize of	20,0

1,025 Cash Prizes amounting to $350,

The first Extraordinary Drawing was presided over by Hoblak, Pres't of Board of Trade. The second by Gov Emery. Third by Ticket Holders. The fourth by Judge Hall, Pres't of the Senate. Drawn every 30 Days

Agents wanted. Liberal pay. For full particulars address the Manager,

M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyom

P. O. Box—Laramie City is on the Union Pacific Railroad, [illegible] miles out of Cheyenne.

OFFICE DR. S. B COLLINS'
PAINLESS OPIUM ANTIDOTE,
La Porte, Indiana, August 10, 1875.

To Opium Eaters.

MR. B. M. WOOLLEY, formerly my agent at Atlanta, Ga., having seen fit to advertise that the patients of Dr. S. B. Collins would learn something to their interest by applying to him, I deem it but an act of justice to all parties concerned, to state that Mr. W. was removed for the best of reason, i. e. the refusing to account to me as specified in contract, ask the applying to his own uses money that justly belonged to me.

Persons designing to apply to him for the Antidote, (so called,) which he claims to represent, would do well to read the stories of Jas. Sullivan and Louis J. Vaughn; and could be informed respecting the honesty and ability of the said Woolley, by addressing me.

It is to be hoped that but few will be defrauded as I have been in my business transactions with Mr. Woolley.

aug15—d&wtf S. B. COLLINS.

RICHMOND HOUSE,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

This popular Hotel is located within one hundred yards of depot, is a first-class house, and gives first-class accommodations. It is altogether the most convenient stopping place for business men.

WINSHIP'S

WINSHIP & BROTHER,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

MANUFACTURERS

—OF—

THE CELEBRATED

Winship Cotton Gin.

WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS. PRICE REDUCED TO $3 50 PER SAW, without reducing the Standard Qualities of the Gin,

—THE—

New Winship Cotton Press.

Arranged for Hand, Horse, Steam or Water Powers. The best and cheapest Press in ed to give satisfaction. PRICE, $100 00 and upwards.

Horse-Powers, Gin Gearing,

SAW MILLS, SORGHUM MILLS,

Grist Mills and Mill Gearing,

OF ALL KINDS.

Steam Engines

For Plantation use, ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Send for Catalogue and Price List. [june17—d1aw&w3.no

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LAWYERS.

COLLECTION OFFICE—JOSEPH H. SMITH, Attorney at Law. No. 19 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. All kinds of claims collected in the city or elsewhere, at reasonable rates. Full and complete reports made at the earliest moment. july29—d1m

DANIELS, PRINTUP, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rome, Georgia. Will practice in the United States and Superior Courts of the State. may2, 1875—d1y

LOCHRANE & MILLEDGE, ATTORneys at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the practice of law, in all its branches, in the several Courts of this State. Office, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, opposite Kimball House. Office hours, from 9 to 1, and 2:30 to 5:30. O. A. LOCHRANE, may9—dtf JNO. MILLEDGE.

MATT. H. SANDWICH, ATTORNEY at Law. Thomaston, Georgia. Commercial collections. Practices in the Courts of Georgia. May 8, 1875—d1y

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY. GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec13, '74—d1yr

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia. mar10, 75—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—d1y

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims. apr11, 1875—d13m

DUNCAN H. BURTS, ATTORNEY AT Law, Columbus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States at Savannah. mar10, 75—d6m

T. J. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rising Fawn, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade and Walker. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. Refers, by permission, to Larkin Payne, Rising Fawn, Ga.; Rev. S. Cross, Rising Fawn, Ga.; A. D. Ditman, New York City, N. Y.; W. P. Rathburn, President First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

WM. A. TIGNER, ATTORNEY AT Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan16, '75—d1y

W. S. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1875—d12m

B. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY. TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murpheys; Stafford, Blalock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia. jan13, '75—d1y

A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15, '75—d1y

A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—d1y

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Abda Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—d1y

J. L. JANES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dawson, Georgia. Will practice in the Pataula and Albany Circuits. Elsewhere by special contract. Refer to Col. E. Y. Clarke, Hon. O. A. Lochrane, Rev. E. W. Warren. apr4, 57—d3m

BENJ. W. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW. BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam. January 1, 1875—d1yr

H. K. M'CAY. R. P. TRIPPE. M'CAY & TRIPPE, Attorneys at Law. Office, No. 74 Marietta street, next door above Mrs. Johnson's Boarding House, Atlanta, Ga. aug7, '75—d6mo

H. P. LUMPKIN, ATTORNEY AT Law, LaFayette, Walker county, Georgia. Will pay prompt attention to the collection of claims and all business entrusted to his care in the several Courts for the counties of Walker, Catoosa, Chattooga, Dade, Floyd, Gordon and Whitfield. Refers, by permission, to W. A. Hemphill & Co., Proprietors Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. C. D. McCutchen, Judge Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit, Dalton; Ga., Hon. J. W. H. Underwood, Judge Superior Court, Rome Circuit, Rome, Georgia. mar26, 1875—d6m

ATLANTA HOUSES.

A. J. DELBRIDGE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Puts up work with a guarantee of fitting and giving satisfaction,
No. 9 JAMES' BANK BLOCK,
WHITEHALL STREET,
ATLANTA, GA

Work forwarded to any place by Express, or as may be desired. may11—d

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted. may18—

DENTISTS.

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, merly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 50 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jan 11—tf

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7—d1f

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

None Genuine except this Brand is on e barrel. A. C. LADD, Agent, oct18—d1y No. Broad St., Atlanta

OPIUM.

ALL persons addicted to the use of OPIATES, in any of its forms, and especially those who have used, or are using Dr. Collins' OPIUM ANTIDOTE, will learn something to their interest, by addressing the undersigned for particulars.

B. M. WOOLLEY, Agent,
P. O. Box 389, Atlanta, Georgia.
july20—d1f&w1mo

1000 Agents

WANTED AT ONCE.

A Guaranteed Paying Business.

Address, with stamp, Lock Box 582, aug17—d1m Atlanta, Ga.

A HOE PRESS FOR SALE.

A LARGE CYLINDER, No. 7, HOE PRESS for sale.
Apply to, or address
W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.,
june18—d1f Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBEMARLE FEMALE INSTITUTE
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

Nineteenth annual session begins first of September. For circulars giving Faculty and expenses, address R. H. RAWLINGS, M. A., Principal.

BROADUS FEMALE COLLEGE,
(Late Winchester Baptist Female Institute,)
WINCHESTER, VA.

REV. F. J. WILLIS....PRESIDENT.

With a full corps of instructors, commences its fifth year on the first of September next, with the MOST ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS. No location could be more favorable for health, and the religious and social advantages are unsurpassed—COMMENCING ITSELF SPECIALTO TO SOUTHERN PARENTS.

For Catalogue, address the President

LARGEST SCHOOL.

Dr. Ward's Seminary for Young Ladies, Nashville, Tenn., is the largest in the South and fifth in the United States. Send for new catalogue. Fall Session September 2d.

The Only Polytechnic Home School.
ST. CLEMENT'S HALL,
Elliott City.....Maryland.
Five vacancies, owing to enlargement. Apply at once.

Send Your Daughters to
Georgia Female College

It is a HOME SCHOOL, healthful and accessible. The EXPENSES are LESS than in any other similar school, and the INSTRUCTION UNSURPASSED. Painting and Music are specialties. Circulars free. GEO. Y. BROWNE, President, Madison, Ga.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,
Macon, Ga.

The 38th Annual Session opens SEPTEMBER 15, 1875, with a full corps of professors and teachers. The oldest Female College in the world. Endorsed by the best patronage in the South. Health record unsurpassed: instruction thorough; curriculum of the highest order. Address
Revd. W. C. BASS, D.D., Pres't or
Revd. C. W. SMITH, D.D., Sec'y.

Pleasant and Profitable Employment.—"Beautiful!" "Charming!" "Oh, how lovely!" "What are they worth!" &c Such are the exclamations by those who see the large and elegant New Chromos produced by the European and American Chromo Publishing Co. They are all perfect Gems of Art. No one can resist the temptation to buy when seeing the Chromos Canvassers, Agents, and ladies and gentlemen out of employment, will find this the best opening ever offered to make money. For full particulars, send stamp for confidential circular. Address F. GLEASON & CO., 738 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

THE BROWN COTTON GIN CO.,

NEW LONDON CONN.,

manufacturers of *Cotton Gins, Cotton Gin Feeders, Condensers* and *Cotton Gin Materials of every description. Our Gins* have been in use *thirty years*, and have an established reputation for *simplicity, light running, durability*, and for *quality* and *quantity* of lint produced. *Our feeder* is easily attached to the Gin, and easily operated by any hand of ordinary intelligence. They are the *simplest* and *cheapest Feeder* in the market and feed with *more regularity* than is possible by hand, *increasing the cut turn* and giving a *cleaner* and *better sample*. At all Fairs where exhibited and by Planters having them in use, they have been accorded the highest encomiums. *Our Condensers* are *well made, durable* and *simple in construction*, and to what is required of them rapidly and well. *No additional power* is required to drive the Feeder and Condenser, and no Gin House is complete without them. We are prepared to warrant, to any reasonable extent, perfect satisfaction to every purchaser. Circulars, prices and full information furnished, Address the above, or apply to G. T. & A. F. HART, Atlanta, Ga.

$50 TO $10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges & paid

900 PER CENT. PROFIT.

"How to Do It," a Book on Wall street sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers. 2 Wall street, New York.

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importer's prices—Largest Company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey st., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to male or Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

NEW AGRICULTURAL
STEAM ENGINES
FOR 1875.

More effective, and more complete, and more readily adapted to the various agricultural uses than any other in the market. Practical improvements accumulated from twenty years' manufacturing experience, with reputation maintained and success established.

Send for Circulars descriptive, and containing testimonials concerning our Portable Stationary and Agricultural Steam Engines

WOOD, TABER & MORSE,
Eaton, Madison county, New York.
aug3—d&w2m

Administrator's Sale

—OF—

WILD LANDS.

THE undersigned, administrator upon the estate of Abbott H. Brisbane, deceased, will sell, at the Court House door, in Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in September next, all the interest of said estate, being an undivided third part of the following lots of land: Lots numbers 10, 11, 12 and 13, on the East bank of the Tallulah River, in Rabun county, and numbers 174, 183, 185 and 192, on the West bank of that river, in Habersham county, Georgia. Sold by order of the Court of Ordinary of Worth county, for distribution amongst the legatees and heirs of said estate. These lots comprise the land lying immediately around the great Tallulah Falls. Terms cash. Purchasers to pay for titles.

CHARLES N. WEST,
Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., on the estate of Abbott H. Brisbane.
aug20—d3taw-til-7th-sept

DEUTSCHES GASTHAUS,

VON

WILLIAM BENDER,

No. 50 Hunter Street,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

I HEREBY inform the public that I have again opened a Boarding House at my old stand, and that the best fare, airy and clean rooms, good beds and ample accommodations, will be furnished to boarders and strangers at the very cheapest possible rates.

My Bar is always supplied with excellent Beer and the best of Wines, and the utmost care will be taken to make all visitors of the house as comfortable as possible.

july25—d1m WILLIAM BENDER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AUGUST, 1875.

We have received, and are now opening, a large and new stock of Boots, Shoes, and Trunks.

FOR FALL TRADE.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED, AND GOODS WITH OUR BRAND WARRANTED.

D. F. FLEMING & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in and Manufacturers of

Boots, Shoes and Trunks,

No. 2 HAYNE STREET, Corner of Church Street,
aug5—d2mo CHARLESTON, S. C.

COAL AND LUMBER.

COAL! COAL!

—AND—

Lumber, Laths and Shingles.

W. S. WILSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

EDWARD PARSONS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Genuine

Coal Creek and Montevallo Ala. Coal

ALSO, DEALER IN

YELLOW PINE, LUMBER, LATHS AND SHINGLES.

The best Lump Coal Creek and Montevallo Coal for Grate and Stove purposes a specialty. I am now offering special inducements to parties wishing to lay in their winter supply of Coal, by the car load. Money saved is money made. Buy your winter Coal now while it is CHEAP.

Parties building or anticipating building, will do well to give me a call. I am offering the best Yellow Pine Lumber at very low prices.

All I ask of the public is a trial. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Coal Yard and Office on Broad and Peachtree streets, near Walton street. Lumber Yard corner Broad and Walton. july31—d-und-wed1m

GEORGIA STATE FAIR.

THE GREAT

Georgia State Fair!

1875!

The Annual Fair for 1875 of the Georgia State Agricultural Society will be held in

Macon, Ga.,

At the Beautiful CENTRAL CITY PARK GROUNDS,

—BEGINNING—

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18

AND CONTINUING ONE WEEK.

A large, varied and liberal Premium List covering all Departments of Industry, from which the following are extracts:

Field Crop Department.

For the best and largest display in merit and variety of sample products from the field, garden, orchard, dairy and apiary—the contribution of a single farm	$100 00
For the best six stalks of cotton—to become the property of the Society	50 00
For the best five bales, crop lot of short staple cotton, by one exhibitor	100 00
For the best single bale of short staple	50 00
For the best single bale upland long staple	50 00

Horse Department.

Best thoroughbred stallion	$100 00
Best walking horse	50 00
Best saddle horse or mare	75 00
Best single buggy horse or mare	75 00
Best combination horse or mare	100 00
Best double team, owned by one exhibitor	100 00
Best Georgia raised mule	50 00
Best mule, open to the world	50 00

Cattle Department.

Best herd—one bull and four cows or heifers—all to be of one breed and owned exclusively by one exhibitor	$100 00
Best mulch cow	50 00
Cow giving the richest milk	50 00
$40 and $20 for the best bull and cow, respectively, of each of the following breeds: Alderney, Ayrshire, Devon and Durham,	
Best sow and pigs under six months old	50 00

Poultry Department.

For best trio of each variety	$ 10 00
Best and largest display in merit and variety of domestic fowls raised in Georgia	50 00
Best and largest display in merit and variety of same, open to the world	50 00
Best display of pigeons	50 00
Best display of rabbits	10 00

Horticultural Department.

Best display of garden vegetables, grown by one person	$ 25 00

Home Industry Department.

Best collection of jellies, preserves, pickles, jams, catsups, syrups, and cordials, made and exhibited by one lady	$ 50 00
Best display of breads by one lady	25 00

Ornamental Needle Work.

Best display in merit and variety of female handicraft, embracing needle-work, embroidery, crocheting, knitting, etc., by one lady	$50 00

Fine Art Department.

Best oil painting (any subject)	$ 25 00
Best portrait painting	50 00
Best painting in water colors	25 00
Best display of paintings and drawings by one exhibitor	25 00
Best collection of drawings by a girl under sixteen years of age